While day-to-day expenses of the Herndon-Scottsboro appeal and defense mount, only $6,344 has been received of the $15,000 needed. Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

Speed 'Daily' $60,000 Drive Fund!
Yesterday's Receipts $306.86
Total to Date $1,944.33
Press Run Yesterday—50,000

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STRIKERS CLOSE MILLS TO TIE UP TEXTILE AREAS

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN NEW ENGLAND AREA AT STANDSTILL AS THE WALKOUT SPREADS; SCAB CARS OVERTURNED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Close Every Textile Mill In the Nation

An Editorial

THE textile strike is sweeping the textile areas of the nation from Maine to Alabama with tremendous power.

The stored-up militancy and determination of the workers, held in check by the A. F. of L. leaders during months of fruitless arbitration maneuvers, is now breaking through all barriers as the workers' picket lines close down mill after mill.

George A Sloan, of the Cotton Textile Institute, whistling to keep up courage in the face of the tremendous sweep of the strike, makes exaggerated claims on the number of mills and men still working. Obviously, the bosses are interested in checking the spread of the strike by spreading pessimism among the workers. At this stage this is one of their chief weapons.

But Mr. Sloan conveniently forgets one simple fact: *a mill open today is a mill closed tomorrow!*

Those workers still in the mills are not satisfied workers. They are not less militant than the hundreds of thousands already on the picket lines. They are still in the mills only because of the lack of 100 per cent organization in all of the 3,500 textile mills, and because of the weakness of the strike preparations. The U.T.W. leaders, instead of energetically preparing the strike almost unanimously demanded by the delegates to the recent U.T.W. convention, preferred to spend their time in Washington maneuvering with the bosses and the N.R.A. officials. For those reasons some mills are still operating.

The strike is one day old. Already more than a half-million men and women are in the streets. And the strike is spreading. Every hour the strike gathers strength and new forces as the picket lines sweep from mill to mill. This is the answer to Mr. Sloan's efforts, aided by the capitalist press, to spread defeatist propaganda in the interests of the bosses.

Our advice to all those prone to accept Mr. Sloan's predictions is simply this: *don't brag too early; watch this strike spread!*

Already more workers are involved than in any previous strike. The next few days will see the textile workers of the country standing solid, 1,000,000 strong, in a united fight for their demands.

The Communist Party nevertheless emphasizes that the sweep of the strike can only develop to its maximum power if and when the workers themselves take over the job of spreading the strike.

Workers in the many unorganized mills require leadership. They are discontented and militant. They are not scabs. But they might not strike if left to themselves due to lack of organization and to lack of strike experience.

The job now is to reach these workers, to organize them, to draw them into the strike. They will enthusiastically respond to the call of workers from neighboring mills.

The Communist Party urges the following immediate measures to guarantee a 100 per cent strike:

1) Mass picket lines in front of every struck mill to keep the mills closed until every demand of the strikers is granted.

2) Mass delegations and mass marches to neighboring mills to bring the workers of every mill (cotton, wool, silk, rayon, etc.) out on strike.

3) Election of rank and file strike committee in every mill to organize and lead the mass picketing, and particularly the organization of such committees in the new mills drawn into the strike.

4) Mass recruiting of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Coast Jury Convicts 12 Of Vagrancy

Militant Workers Were Arrested in Raids; I.L.D. to Appeal

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Twelve verdicts of guilty and 13 acquittals were handed down by a jury here in the trials of the 24 leaders of the working class movement charged with "vagrancy" following their arrest in raids during the terror reign at the time of the San Francisco general strike.

The convictions will be appealed, the International Labor Defense announced.

Those found guilty face the maximum sentence of six months. They are Al Hougardy, section organizer of the Communist Party and congressional candidate in the coming elections; Pat Chambers, organizer of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union and candidate for the U. S. Senate; Caroline Decker, of the C. and A. W. I. U.; Mike Plesh, Martin Wilson, section organizer of the International Labor Defense; Loraine Norman, Harry Collentz, Lee Hung, A. G. Ford, F. Kirkwood, A. M. Pruett, and Algie Williams.

Thirteen workers, three of them women, and including Chambers, Hougardy, Collentz, Plesh, Decker, Hung, Wilson, Ford, Kirkwood, Norman and Nora Conklin, and Jack Warnick, face charges of criminal syndicalism.

A special Criminal Syndicalism Defense office will be opened in Sacramento by the International Labor Defense, it was announced.

The original indictments on criminal syndicalism charges were obtained before the Grand Jury had seen the complaints or listened to the evidence, it was revealed. On a demurrer filed by Leo Gallagher, I. L. D. attorney, four of the six counts in each case were dismissed. District Attorney Neil McAllister, however, is busily engaged in amending these counts. The defendants face from one to 14 years on each count.

Move Made To Thwart Power Strike

NEW YORK.—While workers of the Brooklyn Edison power plant were preparing yesterday to take a strike vote next Friday to demand the reinstatement of three union men, moves were being made by leaders of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America to turn the whole question of the company's discrimination over to Mayor LaGuardia and the Uational Industrial Relations Board and thus prevent the strike.

Meanwhile Mrs. Elinore, vice-chairman of the Regional Labor Board, was assailed by Jerome Count, attorney for the Brotherhood and also an advisor on the public utilities code, as "vicious" and conducting herself in a manner "unbecoming to a public officer." Mrs. Herrick is accused by the union of having disclosed confidential union data to the employers.

Union officials, after the anti-union role of the Regional Labor Board was revealed, have announced that they will take the case to the Industrial Relations Board and to Mayor LaGuardia. The union membership, however, are demanding strike action. In fact, workers in the Manhattan and Bronx distributing systems of the Consolidated Gas Company were preparing to meet last night to take up the question of a sympathy strike.

Main Demands In the Strike

The textile workers, 1,000,000 strong, from Maine to Alabama, are fighting for the following main demands as adopted by the recent convention of United Textile Workers' Union:

(1) Hours: Two shifts of 30 hours per week with no exemptions.

(2) Differentials: The establishment of four minimum wages: Unskilled, $13 per 30-hour week; semi-skilled, $18 per 30-hour week; skilled, $22.50 per 30-hour week; highly skilled, $30 per 30-hour week.

(3) Machine Load: The revision of all work loads on the basis of reason and ordinary common sense.

(4) Recognition of the Union: Reinstatement of all workers victimized because of union membership.

(NOTE: For detailed statement of wage demands for each category of workers and machine loads in each department see the Daily Worker of Tuesday, September 4.)

Arms Inquiry Shows Wilson, Zaharoff Link

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Cross-examination of Henry R. Carse, president of the Electric Boat Company, by the Nye-Vandenberg Senate Committee, which opened its public hearings today, into the national and international business practices of armament and munitions corporations, added some new "exhibits" to the familiar story of the "National Defense" activities of patrioteers who hold power in every capitalist country.

Carse, whose company is now engaged in constructing the submarines for the Roosevelt big-navy, imperialist war preparations program, revealed the details of his firm's working arrangements with Vickers, Ltd., the dominant, British armament concern; the intimacy of Sir Basil Zaharoff, internationally titled munitions power, with President Woodrow Wilson; the stupendous profits and commissions paid to sales agents; the official navy connections of Vickers and Electric Boat; and other not unexpected revelations protruding from the inexorable imperialist continuity between 1914 and today.

The Nye-Vandenberg resolution, Senate Resolution 206, ordered the investigating committee to consider "the desirability of creating a government monopoly" of the manufacture of war instruments.

Tied Up With Morgan, Rockefeller

Carse informed the committee which Nye announced will meet for three weeks, that his firm's main offices are at 40 Wall Street. Plants are located at Groton, Connecticut, and Bayonne, New Jersey. Wall Street banking connections include the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, the Rockefeller-controlled Chase National Bank, the Morgan-controlled Guaranty Trust Company and J. P. Morgan's London branch, Morgan, Grenfel & Co.

Assisting Carse were Lieutenant Lawrence Spear (retired, U.S. Navy), for some years a vice-president of Electric Boat; Henry R. Sutphen, vice-president; and U. S. Senator W. Warren Barbour, New Jersey manufacturer, member of the committee who was appointed by Governor Larson on December 1, 1931 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dwight W. Morrow, a partner in J. P. Morgan.

The high spot of the morning's

(Continued on Page 2)

6,000 of 10,000 Workers Out in Lowell, With Mass Picketing

U.T.W. CHIEFS STALL

Strike Spreads Fast in South—Gastonia Tight Shut

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 4.—Six thousand Lowell textile workers out of 10,000 struck at the first shift this morning, including 85 per cent of Boott and 90 per cent of Merrimack Mills, the largest in the city while the Nashua and Lawrence Manufacturing Companies were 50 per cent crippled.

Nashua loom fixers came out solid, encouraging others to come out, and picketing will be increased to bring out the rest tomorrow morning. About 50 per cent of the woolen workers struck, but the silk mills are still operating with nearly full forces. The Talbot Woolen Mill in Billerica came out with 500 workers. Picketing at all mills began at 6 a.m. with groups of 50 to 100 at each mill entrance, but police drove picketers away from the Merrimack gates.

Club-swinging cops drove hundreds of enthusiastic but insufficiently organized pickets away from the Boott plant gates in Lowell at the afternoon shift.

Proposals by the Textile Workers Protective Union for united front action with the U. T. W., which has less than half as many members as the Protective in Lowell, were refused by Malloy and Welsh, Local U.T.W. officials. Malloy, invited by red-scared Protective officials to speak at a Protective mass meeting Monday evening with 450 workers present, spent his entire time using solidarity phrases but praising the U. T. W. as "the only organization." He failed to mention strike preparations.

The worker who exposed Malloy's phrases as empty talk was elected charman of the strike committee chosen today at a Protective meeting where 250 workers elected a rank and file strike committee and captains of the picket lines.

U. T. W. leaders stalled off a meeting called for 11 this morning where reports on the strike situation were to have been made. U. T. W. workers can prevent this sort of evasion by their officials by electing rank and file strike committees from each mill to cooperate with the Protective committees which raise the same demands as the U. T. W.

The Lowell Courier-Citizen editorially hints that Lowell should follow Haverhill in forming a vigilante committee to run "reds" out of town.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 4.—In mass picketing of Fall River Mills, thousands cheer strikers and boo scabs. The mills are 75 per cent tied up.

Two strikers were arrested. Scab cars were overturned by angry strikers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—Squadrons of striking workers throughout the South sped from mill to mill today in trucks and other vehicles closing one mill after another where insufficient strike preparations had left the workers in doubt as to what action they should take.

The success of these mass marches of striking pickets is evidenced by the fact that despite seriously inadequate strike preparation in many sections here, more than 300,000 of the 500,000 mill workers are already out of the mills with more joining every hour.

The preliminary reports of the employers reporting less than 50 per cent effectiveness of the strike are belied by the latest reports from the strike centers which depict a rapidly paralyzed textile industry here.

GASTONIA, N. C., Sept. 4.—Strikers here have closed mills 100 per cent, and are sending special groups to neighboring mills to close them down.

Joined by similar flying strike squadrons from Charlotte and Shel-

(Continued on Page 2)

Reports to Washington Show Swiftly Growing Movement

'ALL OUT BY TODAY'

UTW Leadership Talks of 'Adjustments' With Bosses

By Seymour Waldman

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—"All of the 300,000 members of the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.) will be out on strike by Wednesday," Francis J. Gorman, special strike committee chairman, announced today to the press in Washington strike headquarters. "Our next work is with the unorganized. We're not calling off any strike. We're calling them on. This is a strike to win strikes," he added.

In a strike press bulletin, Gorman reported the general textile strike "a tremendous success," on the basis "of detailed returns received in strike headquarters." "Reports issued by George A. Sloan (president of the Employers' Cotton Textile Institute) in New York, showing mills running are, of course, Mr. Sloan's expression of hope. I expect him to whistle to keep up his courage."

The pile of strike telegrams from scores of localities throughout the country, reporting workers' strike enthusiasm and picket activity, continued to mount.

"One of the interesting features of the strike is the participation of ex-service men. Let us remember that most ex-service men are workers. . . . We count on ex-service men being with us everywhere," Gorman said.

Concerning talk here of "settlement" of the strike by the National Labor Relations Board, Gorman hinted that board "mediation" of the strike is not out of the picture. "We've made our proposals to Chairman Garrison, we're in touch with him, and we'll be glad to meet with the employers," Gorman said.

The reference to the "proposals" made by the U.T.W. strike committee to the N.L.R.B. meant the four "adjustments," including compulsory arbitration, which Gorman, without authority from the U.T.W. conventions, advanced last week as a basis for ending the strike. His mention of the employers recalls President Thomas F. McMahon's Sunday remarks to your correspondent that the U.T.W. leaders will not stick to the specific demands made in New York by the recent U.T.W. convention.

In view of Gorman's strike claims of "a tremendous success" and his announcement that "we are determined to crush despotism in the textile industry and today's reports of operations in every section should make it clear that our objective will be achieved," it would seem that there is no earthly reason for disregarding the convention's specific strike demands on hours, wages, loomage, shifts and other matters—except the U.T.W. leadership's policy to sacrifice the rank and file militancy for continued toleration, co-operation and encouragement from the employers and the government.

Need 15,000 Signatures For Illinois Communists

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—Fifteen thousand signatures are needed to place candidates of the Communist Party on the ballots in Illinois. The deadline has been extended to Sept. 10th, when all signature lists must be turned in to the Communist Party campaign headquarters, room 70, 201 So. Wells Street, this city.

An intensive drive to fulfill the quota of signatures is necessary if the Communist Party candidates are to be placed on the ballot. Less than a week is left. Party units and sympathetic workers in mass organizations are being urged to intensify their efforts immediately.

20,000 New Readers by September 1 means 20,000 Additional Recruits for Organized Class Struggle!

Strike Situation in Brief

Strike already more than 60 per cent effective with 80-100 per cent out predicted for tomorrow, as thousands of new recruits join the picket lines every hour. More than 600,000 already out.

Striking workers in South send special squadrons to mills open, successfully closing many mills in one day.

New Bedford mills closed solid, despite all false reports of employers and press. Officials and police already preparing tear-gas attacks, with thugs being hired in great numbers.

National Textile Union urges solid strike till all demands are granted. Warns against "arbitration" trap.

Fall River mills out 75 per cent despite union officials' opposition.

Press in several cities already sounding provocative calls for violence "against reds." National Guard mobilized in many towns attempting to break picket lines.

Five thousand in Philadelphia answer strike call with picketing already closing eleven mills. Big Aberfoyle mill completely tied up.

Police swing clubs on pickets at Lowell, Mass.

N.T.W.U. Urges Strike Action by Independents

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 4.—The National Textile Workers Union today issued statement to independent unions whose conservative leadership decided against independent unions joining the strike. The N. T. W. U. calls on all members to strike solid in spite of their leaders. The text of the statement follows:

"Textile Workers: Now is the time to strike, is the motto.

"Members of A. F. T. O. of Fall River; Independent Sheeting Workers of Salem; American Independent Textile Union of Pawtucket; Textile Workers Protective Association of Lowell; Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket.

"The National Textile Workers Union appeals to all textile workers and especially to all members of the independent unions to join the general textile strike for a 30-hour week, a 6-hour day, against the vicious stretchout system, and for adequate wage increases.

"The general strike is the only effective way to wipe out the killing stretchout that is being extended in every textile mill at the present time. This general textile strike is the only effective answer to the N. R. A. National Labor Board that has forestalled or crushed one militant action of the textile workers after another, thus helping to maintain starvation wages and miserable working conditions in every textile mill.

"Textile workers can win this gen-

(Continued on Page 2)

Strike-Wave Sweeps Toward Complete Tie-Up in New England

HUNDREDS IN LINES

N.T.W.U. Leaflet Urges Unity, Rank and File Control

By Carl Reeve

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD. — Reports coming here from every textile center indicate that the strike wave is sweeping forward toward a complete tie-up of the entire New England textile industry.

In Fall River, where the independent union officials opposed the strike, for example, the strike is now 75 per cent solid, with a 100 per cent shut-down due tomorrow morning.

The big Pepperell plant is crippled.

New Bedford is solid with all 30,000 out. In Rhode Island, 22,300; eastern Massachusetts, 7,000 to 10,000; 45,000 to 50,000 in Connecticut.

The New Bedford Textile industry was at a complete standstill this morning, as every mill struck solid. Beginning at 5:30 a.m. the thousands of New Bedford textile workers massed around the mill gates and in all big mills not a single worker went through the gates.

A tour of the biggest mill sections of the North and South Ends beginning at 5 o'clock this morning showed that the workers have given their unanimous decision on the picket lines for strike.

At the South End hundreds of workers gathered before the great Dartmouth mills and not a man went to work. The company made a futile effort to open the mill, opening the gates and lighting up the mill. But a half-hour after working time the guards, seeing that no one entered, locked up the gates. I went to the gates of the large Kilbourne mill and here crowds of hundreds of workers stood on every corner and before the gates. The mill was shut solid. No one working. The same story was repeated at the big Hathaway mill, the Page mill and others, not a man went to work in the face of the hundreds of pickets. Every mill in the South End, including all cotton mills, is closed down tight today.

Tire Mills Picketed

The only mills in the South End working are the Goodyear - Fiske Tire Fabric Mills. These mills were somewhat affected but no real effort was made to strike them today. Some strikers in front of these tire mills said, "If we'd had a big picket line here today even the tire mills would have closed. They should have had a strong picket line here."

Thousands of textile strikers later began mass picketing the Goodyear-Fisk and Firestone plants on both the South and North End, concentrating their efforts to closing the plants down by tonight. As some workers in these mills came out for lunch, booes and catcalls went up. Workers will mass picket the plant until it closes. The closing of these tire plants will make the strike in New Bedford 100 per cent effective.

Fall River is reported out at least 75 per cent despite the opposition to the strike of conservative independent union leaders.

Cotton Mills Closed Tight

In the North End where also great cotton mills are located, the strike was equally effective. The big Waumsetta and Nashawena and Nash Mills were shut down with crowds of workers lining the sidewalks in front of the mill gates. These mills tried to work, but out of the thousands only one or two in some departments went to work. Only the Firestone Tire Fabric plant remained working today in the North End. The entire cotton textile industry of New Bedford is closed tight as a drum. The New Bedford Rayon plant in the North End is also shut tight.

There were few police in evidence this morning, only a half dozen before each mill. It is obviously the

(Continued on Page 2)

Eleven Mills Are Picketed in Philadelphia

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—Five thousand workers responded to the general textile call here, most of them picketing 11 mills this morning, said William F. Kelley, U. T. W. vice-president and local strike leader.

Concordia, Meyers, Goodimate, Goodishade, leading mills in silk, cotton, and woolen respectively are tied up. Helweg, another large silk mill, will come out late this afternoon or tomorrow morning, said Kelley. Norristown, Bridgeport, Milleville are out, with the large Aberfoyle Mill in Chester tied up. Upstate reports are not yet complete.

Picketing this morning, in spite of rain, was heavily guarded by police. Some police officials announced they would ban mass picketing, while others permitted it to go on.

A mass meeting has been arranged for Thursday at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria Sts. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot has been invited to speak but has not yet replied. All textile workers are urged to pack the hall since employers here are using the usual trick of denying that their plants are affected, and an overflow meeting is the best way to counteract such lies.

Silk Workers Move to Join Textile Fight

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 4.—In a statement issued today to the Daily Worker, two members of the Broad Silk Executive Board (A. F. of L.), Moe Brown and L. Valgo, declared that the silk employers' assurance that the silk workers would not strike was a little premature.

A call to all its members to take immediate steps to form a united strike front with the textile workers now out, regardless of all union affiliations, was also issued here today by the office of the National Textile Workers Union.

Referring to the union agreement which the employers claim protects them from strike, they said,

"This is a national strike. It is the silk employers who have broken the agreement, for already two-thirds of the silk workers are working under wage cuts," Brown and Valgo stated.

"We urge the silk workers to join the textile strikers and make it a general strike. We urge that a mass meeting be called at once of all silk workers here to frame our local demands and to join the nation-wide textile strike."

"The National Textile Workers Union, in merging with the silk workers, has taken a vital step toward the unity of all workers in a united front against the bosses."

Letters to the Daily Worker Indicate Drive Enthusiasm

The enthusiasm which is sweeping the country for the 8-page Daily Worker—and for the drive to raise the $60,000 which will make this new paper possible—is illustrated in the content of the letters which have arrived in the Daily Worker contest: **"Why Workers Should Read the Daily Worker!"**

* * *

". . . I cannot hesitate to do my bit to help it along," writes one who asks that his name not be used, "for only in this way can I show my appreciation for what it has done for me. . . .

"I, as an individual worker, found it necessary to turn to the Daily Worker. . . . In no other paper was I able to find the answers to the economic problems as they concerned me. The Daily Worker helped me to interpret from a worker's point of view. . . . I was finally led to the conclusion that I could no longer sit passively by during the evictions and hunger and wait

(Continued on Page 2)

California Socialist Leaders Climb on Sinclair Bandwagon

By HAROLD J. ASHE
Former State Secretary, Socialist Party of Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 4. — Indicating the continued decay of the Socialist Party is the latest action of John C. Packard, until recently a national executive committee man and even now a State Executive committeeman of the Socialist Party.

Packard, following in the heels of the primary which resulted in Sinclair's nomination as Democratic candidate for Governor, announced his endorsement of Sinclair.

This action of Packard's was not unexpected. Sinclair consulted with Packard last Spring while he was writing his Epic pamphlet, and even refers in the pamphlet to Packard as one of his supporters.

Unlike J. Stitt Wilson, Packard waited until after the primaries so that he would know where his main political chance lay. Wilson, on

(Continued on Page 2)

PROTESTS FOLLOW BARRING MOONEY FROM MOTHER'S FUNERAL

Coast Workers Plan Mass Burial for Aged Mother of Prisoner

Communist Party, I.L.D., Trade Unions, Rush Protest Telegrams to Warden and Governor; C. P. Sends Condolences to Mooney

NEW YORK.—Sharp denunciation of the action of the San Quentin prison authorities in refusing to permit Tom Mooney to attend the mass funeral of his mother was contained in a number of protest telegrams sent today by the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party of the U. S., and numerous other working class organizations.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party made a categorical demand for Mooney's immediate release. At the same time it conveyed a message of condolence to Tom Mooney on the death of his mother.

In addition to the wires dispatched by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, telegrams were also sent by the International Labor Defense, which has fought for Tom Mooney's release since its formation in 1926. The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee of which Louis Weinstock is Secretary; the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, the Trade Union Unity League, the International Workers Order, the Finnish Federation, the Russian Mutual Aid Society, and other working class organizations. Among the individuals who sent protest wires were Heywood Broun, columnist, and Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary of the American Newspaper Guild.

Workers' organzations and groups throughout the United States are urged to send their protests to Warden J. B. Holohan of San Quentin Prison, San Raphael, Cal., and Gov. Frank Merriam, Sacramento, Cal.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—Plans for a giganic mass funeral were under way for "Mother" Mooney, who died here of a heart attack at the age of 85, Sunday night. Her health had been considerably undermined by unceasing activity on behalf of her imprisoned son who was framed up by the California utility interests in 1916 following a bomb explosion during the San Francisco Preparedness parade in June of that year.

Prison authorities in refusing to permit Mooney to attend his mother's funeral declared that they "knew of no law" which would permit his release, although it is generally known that ordinary prisoners have frequently been allowed to leave their cells on similar occasions It is obvious that the California authorities fear the tremendous mass response to the funeral if Mooney is himself present.

Members of the Mooney family, including John, a brother, and Mary, his sister, joined in efforts to arrange a tremendous working class funeral for their mother, who has become known to millions of workers as a result of her efforts in defense of her son.

"It was mother's wish to have such a funeral," Anna Mooney said "Mother saw the funeral of the awo workers killed during the longshoremen's strike and expressed the hope that the working class might pay her some such last tribute."

Her funeral will be either Friday or Saturday. The body will lie in state in a funeral parlor.

Mother Mooney saw her son for the last time Sunday a few hours before her death.

The following message of condolence was sent to Tom Mooney, his brother, John, and his sister, Anna, by Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Minor was the first secretary of the Mooney Defense Committee in 1916, and has taken a leading role in the fight for Mooney's release:

Tom Mooney,
State Prison,
San Quentin, California.

Deepest sympathy to you John and Anna in your great sorrow. The working class of the whole world joins you in honoring the courageous proletarian mother who for eighteen years never faltered in the struggle to free the champion of our class who is her son. In granting her wish that the working class of Bay District shall conduct her to her resting place we must solemnly swear over that grave no longer to tolerate the insult and crime against labor that is the imprisonment of Tom Mooney.

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Close Every Textile Mill In the Nation

An Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)

workers into the union should accompany the sweep of the strike; the guarantee of victory is a powerful union controlled by the workers themselves determined to fight on until victory is won.

The masses of the workers stand ready to support your strike. The Communist Party is devoting all its energies to the rallying and organizing of this support. We are rallying the workers against the use of troops, against the use of terror to defeat the strike. We are rallying the workers to aid you in the fight for relief.

The Communist Party calls upon every textile worker: ***Close your own ranks against all splitters and pessimists! Close every textile mill and keep it closed! Work with all your might to achieve a 100 per cent strike! Fight on until every one of your demands are won!***

S. P. Leaders Back Sinclair in Calif.

(Continued from Page 1)

the other hand, deserted the S. P. in favor of Sinclair months ago.

The action of Wilson and Packard is clearly an indication to rank and file Socialists of the opportunist character of their leaders. One after another, like Paul Blanshard in New York, these leaders hitch themselves to reformist schemes and come along and, at the same time, attempt to deliver enblock such of the rank and file of the S. P. as will be victims of their sell-out.

Stanley Rogers, member of the state executive committee of the S. P., who has made a fetish of "democracy and democratic control," joined the autocratically-controlled Utopian Society not long ago at a public meeting of Socialists, in a future effort to stem the swing of the rank and file into the C. P. and Y. C. L.

Other State and local leaders of the Socialist Party have already gone over to Sinclair's machine; some are EPIC candidates; others expect to get appointive office if Sinclair is elected.

Meantime, sincere militant working-class members of the S. P. are baffled by their leaders' actions. They have witnessed other S. P. members being kicked out of the party for swinging leftwards, and always those delivering the boot were those now in the Sinclair camp or angling to get in.

Even now, there are still many members in the Socialist Party who are revolutionists at heart. They have merely been misled by renegades such as Wilson, Packard and Rogers. Now that these misleaders by their own actions have exposed themselves, it is time that the rank and file revolutionary remnants once and for all divorce themselves from such leadership and a party that spawns and tolerates such treachery.

Steel Hits New Low For Year While Auto Production Declines

NEW YORK—Steel and auto production sank again last week, reports here show, steel hitting a new low for 1934.

The manufacture of steel dropped to 18.4 per cent of capacity, according to reports of the American Iron and Steel Institute. This is a drop of 3.7 per cent from last week's level of 19.1 per cent. Compared with the 25.8 per cent a month ago and approximately 49 per cent in August, 1933, the present figure, the low point for this year, is considered extremely serious, particularly since this is the usual period for a seasonal upturn.

Auto production slumped even more sharply, declining from last week's level of 66 to 41.1 (adjusted index figures). The index a year ago was 56.3.

Greek Clubs PledgeBacking To the 'Daily'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—A pledge of support to the Daily Worker as the leading organ of the American working class was adopted by the Greek Workers' Clubs' convention, which ended here yesterday. The resolution, which was wired to the Daily Worker, follows:

"We, the delegates to the first annual convention of Greek Workers' Clubs of America, meeting in Detroit Sept. 2 and 3, extend our revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker. The convention, in endorsing the fighting organ of the Communist Party, recognizes that it is the leader and staunch guardian of the interests of the American working class. We pledge to give our fullest support to the Daily Worker.

"CONVENTION PRESIDIUM."

Wave of Strikes In New England

By CARL REEVE

(Continued from Page 1)

policy of the mill owners to wait and see the effectiveness of the strike before resorting to terror. But the terror is being prepared. Many mill owners here have already brought in supplies of tear gas, all vacations of police are revoked and armed guards are being hired.

Picketing Not Organized

While there was a great outpouring of New Bedford textile workers on the picket lines this morning the groups of ten which the U. T. W. eaders claimed were organized did not function. The U. T. W. leaders have not made any attempt to organize the picketing. The result was that the thousands who came out on strike today massed around the gates on the sidewalks but were not marshalled by the U. T. W. leaders into organized moving picket lines. In front of some mills I saw one U. T. W. picket captain with a white arm band walking directly in front of the gate alone—this was true of the Goodyear mill—while the hundreds of workers stood across the street and were not brought into moving lines directly in front of the gates. However, the strike sentiment was so strong and the mass mobilization of the workers themselves so big that every mill was shut down.

N. T. W. U. Leaflet

The National Textile Workers Union distributed a leaflet on the picket line this morning to the strikers which declared:

"What to do to win this strike?

"1—Spread strike to every mill in city.

"2—Place mass picket lines around every mill.

"3—Take the strike into hands of the rank and file. Elect strike committees in every mill.

"4—Unite the mill rank and file comittees into one city-wide strike committee. This will lay the basis for a national rank and file strike committee.

"5—Don't acept arbitration. Stay out on strike till all demands are won.

"6—For one picket line and one solid strike front.

"7—The N. T. W. U. offered to merge with it on basis of no discrimination.

"8—The N. T. W. U. supports the strike 100 per cent.

"9—We call upon all unemployed and all ERA workers to support the strike: It is a strike of all the workers."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—It was estimated here today that ten thousand textile workers are out on strike in the state of Rhode Island.

Seventy thousand employed and an additional 50,000 unemployed are on the picket lines in front of the mills.

Walter Petraska, Lawrence Spitz and John Weber, with two other unidentified workers were arrested on suspicion. The unidentified workers were released immediately. Weber, who is a Communist organizer in this district, Petraska and Spitz were held incommunicado for 24 hours and were released late this afternoon.

Fascist Incendiaries Raze Home of Militant Leader in Michigan

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—For the second itme within two weeks a gang of fascist thugs attacked the home of William Mollenhauer, well-known militant worker at Holly, Mich., and completed the job of burning it to the ground which they began on Aug. 21. Mollenhauer was in Detroit at the time.

In the first attack, Mollenhauer's barn, his automobile and fruit orchard were burned. The farmhouse was also set on fire, but escaped severe damage. A captain of State police and several deputies who were summoned to the scene, made no effort to put out the fire.

A wire to Patrick J. O'Brien, "liberal" Attorney General, following the first visit of the arsonists, brought Assistant Attorney-General George Murphy to the scene. He promised an "investigation" and assured Mollenhauer that his home was safe and that there would be no further attacks. Several days later, the farmhouse was razed by flames.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Communist Party C.C. Tells Mooney of Workers' Grief

Central Committee Also Demands Release of Framed-up Leader—Daily Worker Wires Condolences

NEW YORK.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party yesterday sent the following telegram expressing sorrow of the members of the Communist Party over the death of Mary Mooney, to Tom Mooney in San Quentin Prison:

"The loss of your heroic mother brings sorrow to the entire working class and to the Central Committee and membership of the Communist Party. With eighteen years of courageous struggle for your liberation she ceased to be yours alone, and became throughout the world a symbol and model of fighting proletarian motherhood. Her example has inspired and will increasingly inspire the millions of women of our class upon whose unwavering courage the victory of labor's cause and the remaking of a free world depend.

"The callous brutality and class hate of a parasite class denied Mother Mooney her last wish to see the liberation of the soldier of the class struggle whom she as a mother had given to the workers. But on the occasion of her death we call again to the working class of America and the world to strengthen and multiply the battles on a thousand fronts through which our class will rapidly make impossible the further martyrdom of our champion. The imprisonment of Mooney is a brand of enslavement of the working class and without effacing this brand we cannot be victorious. In memory of Mother Mooney we pledge to you and your bereaved family a still harder struggle to free her fighting son.

"CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A."

* * *

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEMANDS RELEASE OF MOONEY

Demanding the unconditional release of Tom Mooney, the Central Committee of the Communist Party sent the following telegram to Governor Merriam of California:

"The class justice of the ruling bankers and capitalists of California has held the framed-up Tom Mooney beyond the span of life of his heroic mother who for eighteen years fought bravely hoping to live to see his liberation. The rapidly mounting determination of the working class will before long compel the liberation of this victim of ruling class hate.

"We express the will and sentiment of the working class of the United States and of the whole world in demanding that you now put an end to this vengeful torture of an innocent and heroic leader of the workers by Mooney's unconditional release.

"CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A."

* * *

DAILY WORKER WORKERS SEND CONDOLENCES

The editorial staff of the Daily Worker and all the mechanical workers engaged in putting out the paper—linotypers, stereotypers, pressmen, proof readers and machinists—have sent the following telegram of condolence to Tom Mooney, whose mother, Mary Mooney, who fought for Tom's freedom, is now dead:

"The Daily Worker and its entire staff and mechanical department send you dear Tom our sincerest condolences in the loss of your best champion, your truly proletarian mother. Together with the whole working class we are deeply stirred with anger that this heroic woman after eighteen years of struggle has been cheated of her last joy in seeing her fighting son in freedom before she died. We hope you will not be denied at least the right to be with your family at her grave at this time. But in the name and memory of Mother Mooney we solemnly pledge ourselves to increase tenfold the strength of the fight to liberate Tom Mooney symbol of the enslavement of the whole working class.

"DAILY WORKER,
"CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY, Editor."

Tie Between Wilson And Zaharoff Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

testimony centered around testimony concerning Zaharoff. The testimony linking Zaharoff, whose British knighthood was purchased by contributing to Lloyd George (munitions minister before becoming English World War Premier) and to Wilson apparently surprised the committee, most of whom are Roosevelt supporters.

Wages of Death

Declaring that he "deals primarily" with "different governments of the world," Carse acknowledged corporation salaries paid to him in the period from 1919 to Aug. 15, 1934, which totalled $459,218.75. Expenses for that period were $2,729.57. Other officers' salaries were nearly as high. The expense of their Washington lobbying office, Carse testified, for the 1919-1934 period, totalled $292,617.80.

Contracts with the United States, Peru, Argentina and other governments during the same period totalled $26,722,153.44, according to Carse.

Concerning Vickers' deals with the British government, Carse revealed that his firm profited whether Vickers or Electric Boat built the submarines through a patent and royalty arrangement netting Electric Boat 28,467 pounds for every submarine built for England by Vickers.

Other Carse testimony showed the Electric Boat paid dividends to German stockholders after U. S. entry to save British imperialism; that Electric Boat and Vickers are not especially worried over the Geneva disarmament conferences; that Electric Boat obtained "a very trivial amount" from the mixed claims commission for patents used by German firms during the war amounting to only $3,674,584.

In line with public statements and speeches made by Vandenberg and other members of the committee on the recommendations of the War Policies Commission, it is very probable that the committee will recommend some sort of mechanism designed to tax excess profits, that is, those profits "above the normal" from war construction concerns—during the war.

"ALLIED" MAY PICKET CAMEO

NEW YORK.—The Allied Association, a company union, threatened yesterday to picket the Cameo Theatre, 138 W. 42nd Street, which is showing a Soviet picture and which is a solidly organized union house. All of the operators belong to Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators Union. Local 306 is carrying on a fight throughout the city to drive the company union from the theatres, and has advised all workers that pickets carrying Allied signs are not union men but are fighting against unionism.

N.T.W.U. Urges Independents Act

(Continued from Page 1)

eral strike now, if every mill is shut down tight, and the textile workers stand up united regardless of what union you belong to.

"A solid united front of all textile workers, whether in the U. T. W., the National Textile Workers Union, or in an independent union is necessary to win the demands of the strike. The suggestion of some of the independent union leaders that you remain at work during this general strike is a grave mistake, which will definitely play into the hands of the textile employers.

"We urge you to strike now with all the rest of the textile workers. Help to spread this strike to every mill in the United States.

"Elect rank and file strike committees in every mill, these committees to include workers of all unions and the unorganized. Place all negotiations in the hands of such rank and file committees. Do not allow the demands to be submitted to arbitration. Do not go back to work until the demands are granted.

"Remember we cannot win better working conditions unless we stick together in every mill, in every city.

"STAND UNITED. STRIKE NOW.

"One million textile workers on strike at the same time can very quickly force the textile bosses to terms.

"Forward for a 100 per cent victory in the strike!

"National Textile Workers Union,
"1755 Westminster St., Providence, R. I."

Chicago Street Car Men Vote Sympathy Walkout

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Demands by rank and file street car men for a sympathetic strike with the workers of the Chicago Motor Coach Company broke through the opposition of the union officials today as 15,000 members of the A. F. of L. street car union voted to walk out in sympathy with the bus drivers. Five thousand elevated workers are expected to follow suit.

The street car workers approved an immediate assessment of 50 cents on each member of the union for a fighting fund to carry through the strike.

The rank and file of the union had been demanding a sympathy strike with the bus drivers since the outbreak of the bus strike several weeks ago, but had been put off by union officials. Police violence against the bus strikers who are striking against discrimination by the company, has aroused the anger of the workers and hastened their demands for sympathy action. The Communist Party has issued thousands of leaflets urging such a strike.

Chicago C. P. To Celebrate The 15th Year

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The formal enrollment of a large group of workers in the Communist Party will be the high spot of the mass meeting in the Ashland Auditorium called for Sunday evening to observe the 15th Anniversary of the Communist Party. Among those who will be publicly received into the Party will be a group of 25 members of the Young Communist League.

The District Committee of the Party here has made a special appeal to Negro, youth and American Federation of Labor workers to attend the celebration. Following the Ashland Auditorium mass meeting there will be celebrations on a smaller scale in every section of the district.

Aside from the formal observances, however, the Party organization and membership in this district is preparing to celebrate the occasion by intensifying its work on half a dozen class struggle fronts of immediate importance. This will include intensifying the drive to put Communist candidates on the ballot in the Fall elections and the speeding of preparations for the Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism to be held here on Sept. 28.

Letters To 'Daily' Stir Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

for the false promises of the capitalists to materialize but that I must go out and demand and fight for the things that were rightfully due me.

". . . I state emphatically that I had no other course if I wanted to be honest with myself. Will a person seek a doctor when he is sick? Will a person seek help when he is in need? Will a person seek direction when he is lost? . . . That is why I sought and found the Daily Worker. . . ."

From three members of one family—Albert, Helen and Bertha Mahr, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—come letters to the contest. "I submit the above" (her letter), writes Bertha, the last one, "not to be outdone by the other members of my family."

* * *

IN question form, for the proposed leaflet, the letter of William Mandel, of the Bronx, makes a powerful impression.

"Do you know that the publishers of every newspaper in San Francisco met on the day of the general strike in order to decide how best to break it?" he asks.

"Do you know that Mayor LaGuardia held a secret meeting with the representatives of every big newspaper in New York at which he got a promise from them to hush up and ridicule all stories of police brutality against demonstrations of the unemployed and workers on strike?

"Do you know that President Roosevelt has personally censored and changed the script of at least one nationally-ballyhooed movie (syndicated in serial form in hundreds of newspapers throughout the country) dealing with government administration, to glorify his own role and policies?

"Do you know what to do when in danger of eviction or foreclosure? How to organize for higher wages and relief?

"You do not know these things unless you read the 'Daily Worker.'"

"As a working woman," writes Fay Levine, of Brooklyn, "I want to show my interest by outlining the reasons why I read the Daily Worker.

"I read it because it fights race prejudice and aims to unite all workers into a strong, militant organization. It picks out from 'all the news that's fit to print' those items that affect us most. . . .

"In the Times of Aug. 8, for instance, a column on the front page is given to the death of W. S. Vare—the rich politician who bought his senatorial election. Somewhere on page 12, in a corner, is printed the news that nine more bodies were found in a Virginia coal mine accident. In the Daily Worker the last news was on the front page—and the death of Vare absent. The Daily Worker omits scandals and cheap sensational stories. It accepts no advertisements tending to fool or mislead the public. But it prints every inch of news of interest to the workers and courageously voices his grievances."

* * *

THESE are some of the letters. But the Daily Worker needs more inches, more pages, to print "news of interest to the worker" and to "voice his grievances." That is why we are appealing for $60,000.

Only with the $60,000 will the 8-page paper and the three editions be possible. Even as things are, we are hard put to it to publish the 6-page one. We have a deficit every week.

Comrades and sympathizers, therefore, and all workers—we appeal to you!

Raise the $60,000 for the new Daily Worker

COHEN'S
117 ORCHARD STREET
Nr. Delancey Street, New York City
EYES EXAMINED
By JOSEPH LAX, O.D.
Optometrist
Wholesale Opticians Tel. ORchard 4-4570
Factory on Premises

Herndon and Burlak To Lead Mass Trial Of Georgia Lynchers

Brodsky Also to Speak at Brooklyn Academy Mass Hearing Friday—Welcome Rally to Herndon in Corona Tonight

Brooklyn.—Angelo Herndon will be the main speaker at a mass meeting and workers' trial at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette St., Friday evening.

On that evening, Negro and white workers of Brooklyn will put on trial the ruling class of the State of Georgia, which railroaded and sentenced the young Negro organizer to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang for the "crime" of organizing white and Negro workers together for struggle against starvation, unemployment and imperialist war. Herndon is now out on $15,000 bond, pending appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Joseph Brodsky, Scottsboro defense attorney, and Ann Burlak, textile strike leader and one of the "Atlanta Six" for whom the Georgia lynch rulers are asking the death sentence on charges similar to those on which Herndon was "tried," are also billed to speak at the meeting.

Workers from Manhattan can get to the hall by the I. R. T. subway, getting off at Atlantic Ave., and walking two blocks.

Corona Welcome Meeting Tonight

CORONA, L. I., Sept. 4.—Angelo Herndon, recently released from a Georgia prison on $15,000 cash bail raised by the International Labor Defense, will appear at a Mass Welcome Meeting tonight at Public School No. 92, 34th Ave. and 100th St. The meeting is arranged by the Queens Section of the I. L. D., which was active in helping to raise the bail.

Herndon will be the main speaker, with addresses by other leaders in the fight for Negro liberation and for the safety and freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

10,000 On Strike In Lowell Area

(Continued from Page 1)

by, the strikers here closed down several local mills, bringing many hundreds of new workers out on strike.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C., Sept. 4.—Pursuing the mass march tactic, which is gaining momentum thruout the South, more than 3,000 textile workers from a nearby mill successfully surrounded the Margrace Textile Mill here and shut down the plant completely.

All the workers in the Margrace mill swarmed out of the plant and joined the strikers who came in trucks from the nearby strike area.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 4.—About 2,500 textile workers have already gone out on strike, leaving about 4,000 still working in some plants where little preparation was made for the strike.

As picket lines are beginning to form, however, the mill workers are steadily leaving the mills to take their places in the strike. Most of the remaining workers are expected to stop working today or tomorrow.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—More than 100 workers in the Princeton Worsted Mill here went out in a sympathy strike with the general textile strike today. They picketed the mills, carrying placards urging all workers to give aid to the textile strikers.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—In the ten textile mills here, employing about 3,000 workers, more than 1,800 have already joined the picket lines, with new workers coming out every hour as the strike gains momentum.

Company officials are spreading the report that less than half are on strike, but the shut-down of the looms is irrefutable evidence to the contrary.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 4.—With the greatest militancy, textile pickets blocked the mill gates here today and permitted no one to enter the mills.

Attempts of thugs or company officials to break the lines were met with the most determined resistance. No one got through.

QUAKERTOWN, Pa., Sept. 4.—Employers report that no mills here have been shut down, despite the heavy strike walkout at Allentown nearby. Whether the mills will continue to run another day, however, is in great doubt as the force of the strike begins to reach the smaller towns.

The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

Classified

YOUNG COMRADE WANTED—care for girl 6. Light housekeeping. Good home.

NICELY FURNISHED STUDIO, piano. (Elevator). Call all day. 337 West 14th St., Apt. 64.

YOUNG MAN wants room. Private family. Bronx. Home-like. Box 90, c/o Daily Worker.

Personal

GOLDIE NEWTON—Lost your address. Phone me today GRamercy 5-1075. Fanny.

Legal Notice

J. Locato has bought Shoe Repair Shop from C. Amato of 1044 45th St., Brooklyn, free and clear. I am not responsible for any debts incurred by C. Amato.

Election Committee Asks Tag-Day Boxes

The tag-day period for collecting funds for the election campaign of the Communist Party which started Aug. 25, ended yesterday.

All sections, mass organizations, clubs and cultural groups are asked to turn in their fund boxes immediately to the election campaign manager, at the headquarters of the New York Election Campaign Committee, 799 Broadway, room 541.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 3.—Employment dropped during July, the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa announced yesterday, citing a falling off of 10,512 jobs in the one month period from June 30 to July 31.

MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE
14th STREET CAFETERIA
3 East 14th Street, N.Y.C.
Near 5th Avenue

Comrades Patronize
JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
(Bet. 12th and 13th St.)

Restaurant and Garden
"KAVKAZ"
Russian and Oriental Kitchen
BANQUETS AND PARTIES
332 East 14th Street New York City
Tompkins Square 6-9182

Reduced Prices on
AVANTA FARM
Ulster Park, N. Y.
Workers resting place. The same good food and care. $9.50 per week—$18.00 for two. 10 A.M. boat to Poughkeepsie, Ferry to Highland; 3:20 p.m. train to Ulster Park. Round trip $2.71.

All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

REGISTER
now for the I. W. O. Outing to
Camp Kinderland
FOUR DAYS: September 7th to 11th
Make your reservation in advance for 1, 2, 3, or 4 days

Rates:	Adults	Children up to 6	6 to 12
1 day	$2.45	$1.40	$1.75
2 days	4.25	2.65	3.25
3 days	6.00	3.85	4.50
4 days	7.50	5.00	5.75

Round Trip Transportation $2.25
(Transportation is arranged through the "World Tourists," 175 Fifth Ave.)
Register at I.W.O., 80 Fifth Avenue, 15th Floor
I. W. O. Branch delegates must also register. — For more details call: AL. 4-7733 or TOmpkins Square 6-8434

Unemployed Groups Form United Front in Ohio Steel Area

STATE CONFERENCE AND HUNGER MARCH MAPPED AT PARLEY

Unemployed League Accepts Proposals of Unemployment Councils—United Action Body Named—County March Sept. 17

By JOHN STEUBEN
(Special to the Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 4. — The Ohio Unemployed League and the Unemployment Councils of Columbiana County, in the heart of the Ohio steel region, signed a united front agreement at a conference of both organizations at Miners' Hall in Westport, O., Sunday.

The conference was attended by about 40 delegates from both organizations who enthusiastically greeted all proposals for united action. A program of action and joint demands were worked out. The plans include a united county-wide hunger march on Sept. 17. In addition, the conference adopted a motion for a state united front conference and state-wide hunger march. A United County Unemployed Action Committee was elected to proceed immediately with preparations for the hunger march. Every decision was adopted unanimously by the delegates from each organization.

Mrs. Cross, Marshall, Collins and other leaders of the Ohio Unemployed League in Columbiana County spoke with great enthusiasm for united action and received the full support of the delegates.

Mrs. Cross said, in commenting on the united front, "We could not get a united front at our state convention in Columbus, but we are going to get a united front in Columbiana County no matter what happens."

Collins, chairman of the Columbiana County Unemployed Leagues, said: "It has been my dream since 1919 to unite the working class in our county. Today my dream comes true."

Frank Fiber, Roy Elias, George and Rowley, of the Unemployment Councils were enthusiastically applauded when they outlined the proposals for united and militant action. Ben Gray greeted the conference in the name of the Ohio State Unemployment Councils, and gave suggestions on how to prepare for the hunger march.

The conference ended with great enthusiasm and the singing of "Solidarity." Immediately after adjournment, the United County Unemployed Action Committee went into session and worked out a series of proposals in preparation for the hunger march.

Federal Law Invoked in Oklahoma Against Jobless Demonstrators

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 4.—No date has yet been set for the trial in Federal Court here of 14 workers recently indicted on charges of "criminal conspiracy" in connection with a demonstration organized by the Unemployment Councils before the federal relief offices here May 21.

Three of these arrested are still held in jail without bond. They are: George E. Taylor, Negro; George Wilson, section organizer of the Communist Party, and Robert Seymour.

The Federal district attorney has announced that he will "make an example" of the defendant. They example" of the defendants. They eral officer in the conduct of his duty, and with conspiring to steal or seize Federal property, because their demonstration was held before a Federal food commissary. No Federal property was damaged by the demonstrators, who were peaceful and unarmed.

Protests against the indictments, and demands for full freedom for all those indicted, and especially for those held in jail, should be sent to the Federal attorney, Oklahoma City, Okla.

50 Missouri Crusher Men Strike Against 'Yellow Dog' Contract

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—Fifty workers of the Centropolis Crusher Company are on strike here after 45 of their number had been fired for refusing to sign a "yellow dog" contract. The walkout began last week.

The drillers, who are leading the strike, get 45 cents an hour, while the others get 40 cents an hour for a 40-hour week. The quarrymen are on a piece-work basis of 12½ cents a ton and are consistently short-weighted, they charge.

Scabs have been protected by police, armed with rifles. Machine guns have been set up near the picket lines.

No aid has been extended the strike by the American Federation of Labor, although the men organized themselves into Local 663 of the A. F. of L. union in the industry.

The job is controlled by the Prendergast machine, the Democratic ruling clique in this city.

NEWARK, N. J.

DAILY WORKER CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5
8 P.M.
GEORGE WISHNAK
Business Manager of the Daily Worker
Main Speaker
7 CHARLTON STREET

Fight Relief Discrimination In Pittsburgh

Mass Meeting Tonight Will Demand an End to Persecution

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 4. — Demanding that the police and relief officials stop their persecution of Juliet Graczy, 57-year-old woman who has been taken off the relief lists, steel workers and unemployed will hold a mass meeting here Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Liberty Hall, 2604-68 Josephine St., corner 26th St., South Side.

Juliet Graczy was taken off the relief lists and is being hounded by the police after she took her daughter Rosie out of the Allegheny County Home and Hospital in Mayview, where the girl was being forced to do hard physical labor.

She was persuaded to send her daughter to this institution under the pretence that the girl, who, hurt in an automobile accident in her childhood and is unfit for hard work, wold be taught sewing or some other "light work." Instead, the girl was put in the insane ward and made to do floor-scrubbing and like work. Miserably fed and badly treated, the girl had her front teeth knocked out by a nurse when she asked for a decent dress instead of the rags she was forced to wear.

After she was unable to obtain the girl's release by application to the authorities, Mrs. Graczy took the girl from the institution without permission. She was immediately cut off relief, told that she would be denied all relief until the girl was sent back, and threatened with being sent there herself.

Workers and Farmers In South Dakota Issue Anti-Fascism Protest

SISSETON, S. D., Sept. 3.—"Fascism Comes to South Dakota" the title of a leaflet issued by the State Executive Committees of the United Farmers League, and United Workers League, is being widely circulated throughout the state in protest against brutal attacks on workers and farmers meetings in Marshall County, Aug. 25. The leaflet says in part:

"South Dakota farmers and workers experienced a sample of fascism on Saturday, Aug. 25, when a gang of reactionary business men and drunken hoodlums broke up a mass meeting of farmers and workers at Britton, So. Dakota, and when the same evening a larger gang of thugs, led by Sheriff Roehr of Marshall County attacked a dance held by the United Farmers League School at Clear Lake."

The leaflet pledges the two organizations to continue the fight for relief, against fascism and war, and asks that protest against fascist attacks be sent to Gov. Berry.

Borough Park Jobless Meet Tonight to Plan Sept. 22 Hunger March

NEW YORK.—To mobilize the employed and unemployed workers of Borough Park for the city-wide hunger march to City Hall on Sept. 22, the Boro Park Unemployment Council will hold a united front conference tonight at the Council headquarters, 4109 Thirteenth Avenue.

The conference will also formulate plans for a local demonstration on Friday, Sept. 21, to rally the workers to the city-wide march.

According to the Council secretary, Carl Mitchel, calls to the conference have been sent to all working-class organizations in the neighborhood.

A mass fight for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill will be planned at the conference.

Illinois A. F. of L. to Hold Convention Soon

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention this year in Peoria during the week of Sept. 10. It is expected that militant delegates will introduce the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill for adoption.

At the same time the State Federaton convention is meeting the Electrical Workers Brotherhood and the Illinois Journeymen Barbers will also hold their convention

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

17 Furniture Shops Settle With F.W.I.U.

New York Upholsterers Strike Under Joint Leadership

NEW YORK. — Seventeen shops which were called on strike by the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union have settled with the union, agreeing to all the demands of the strikers, which include an unemployment fund to be paid by the bosses.

Among the shops that settled are the most important firms in the trade: the L. I. Mattress Co., the Diamond Mattress Co. and the Ideal Mattress Co. The Longwood Parlor Frame Company, 560 Barry St., Bronx, and the S. and K. Parlor Frame Company, 41 Tompkins St., Manhattan, have also settled with the union.

Upholsterers in Greater New York have been called on strike yesterday by Local 76 of the Upholsterers International (A. F. of L.) and the Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

Herbert Benjamin Will Speak at Philadelphia Unemployed Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils, will be the principal speaker at the conference of the Philadelphia District Unemployment Councils, Sunday, Sept. 23 at 10 a. m., at Garrick Hall, 597 South Eighth St.

The conference will map out a plan of action leading to the hunger march to Harrisburg on Oct. 14, and will formulate demands to be presented to the relief administration. Approximately 3,000 workers are expected to form the mass march on Harrisburg, where elected committees will present the demands of Pennsylvania's unemployed to governor Pinchot

The Philadelphia conference will also plan the fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

West Coast Meeting Denounces Attacks on Workers' Organizations

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 4—A resolution denouncing attacks on workers and their organizations under the Criminal Syndicalism laws was unanimously adopted at a civil rights rally last Tuesday night at the Italian Federation Hall.

Harry Gross, International Labor Defense attorney, was chairman. Speakers included Louis Olson, framed on a criminal syndicalist charge; Matt Mehan of the International Longshoremen's Association, and Mary Good of the I. L. D. Attorney Irwin Goodman reviewed the history of the Criminal Syndicalism laws.

Youth Leaders Speak In Symposium Friday

NEW YORK.—Plans for carrying out the decisions of the first American Youth Congress will be formulated at the meeting today of the executive board of the Congress. The Congress represents a united front of young Socialists, Communists and liberal groups.

Three of the leading members of the executive board, Gil Green, national secretary of the Young Communist League; Alfred Bingham, editor of Common Sense, and Theodore Draper, editor of the Student Review, and Monroe Sweetland of the League for Industrial Democracy, will speak at a symposium on "The First American Youth Congress and After" on Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue.

James Wechsler, editor of the Columbia Spectator, will be chairman. The symposium is under the auspices of the Student Review, monthly organ of the National Student League.

Hearing in New York To Take Testimony Of Reichstag Burner

Confessed Last Survivor of Arson Squad To Speak Before Noted U. S., British and French Jurists in Inquiry Commission

NEW YORK.—First-hand information on the burning of the Reichstag by Nazis in March 1933, will be given in the United States by Storm Trooper Ernest Kruse, member of the incendiary group, it has been announced by the American Inquiry Commission, a group of attorneys investigating fascist terror. The Commission, which conducted the first part of its inquiry on July 2 and 3 at the County Bar Association, will continue its public probe in the first week of October with a number of added legal forces from Europe.

Among members of the American Inquiry Commission are Clarence Darrow, U. S. Senator Edward P. Costigan, Stanley High, George Z. Medalie and Roger Baldwin.

The name of Ernst Kruse became widely known recently when he confessed his role as one of the Storm Troopers assigned to handle the Reichstag fire. He had been personal aide and servitor of Captain Ernst Roehm, Storm Troop leader executed summarily on June 30 as chief victim of the Hitler "blood purge." Kruse fled from Germany and made the sensational confession which the Paris Inquiry Commission has analyzed in its communication to the American Inquiry Commission, the announcement explained.

The French Commission is composed of a number of noted political and legal personages, including Gaston Bergery, former secretary of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee; P. Campinchi, member of parliament and associate of Edward Herriot; Maitre de Moro Giafferi, criminal lawyer; and Senator Morizet.

Through the efforts of the Paris Inquiry Commission, the American Commission was able to arrange for Kruse to come to America to repeat his story of the Reichstag fire and submit to direct questioning by members of the American Inquiry Commission and by guest members from the French and British Commissions who are to come here to sit with the American Commission.

These, as recently announced by the American Commission, are to include: From England—Sir Stafford Cripps, parliamentary chairman of the Labor Party; Sir Slesser, ex-Chief Lord Justice for England; the Honorable D. N. Pritt, King's Counsellor, former Attorney General of Great Britain. From France—Gaston Bergery; Maitre de Moro Giafferi, and Senator Morizet.

Kruse, after his escape from Germany, not only made his statement voluntarily, but had a copy sent as communication to the late President Paul Von Hindenburg, in order to lay before him also the charge that the fire was planned, ordered and executed by the leaders of the Nazi Party.

According to the Paris Inquiry Commission, the communication apparently never reached Hindenburg, but was withheld from him by the Hitler regime.

Mass Demonstration Planned for Davis in Niagara Falls Tonight

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Niagara Falls section of the International Labor Defense has called a mass demonstration against fascist terror and for the release of Alphonso Davis, Negro, who is being framed on a charge of "attacking" a white girl, tomorrow night at 7 at the Public Market grounds, Niagara Falls. A permit for the demonstration has been refused.

Leaflets, both in Polish and English are being circulated throughout the city calling for a united front of Negro and white workers to rally to Davis' defense.

District Attorney Knowise, of Niagara County, has been forced to agree to a reduction in his demand for bail for Davis by a flood of protest telegrams and resolutions from all parts of the nation. Bail is now $10,000.

Beijerbach Case Up for Rehearing Today

NEW YORK.—A rehearing of the case of Frederich Beijerbach, anti-Nazi refugee who is faced with deportation to fascist Germany, will be held at Ellis Island today at 2 p. m. The Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had won a stay of deportation for Beijerbach and is conducting a fight for the right of asylum here as a refugee rom fascist terror.

The committee has urged all organizations to send telegrams immediately to the Labor Department in Washington insisting that Beijerbach be allowed to remain in the United States and be recognized as a political refugee.

Join the Red Builders!

Relief Men Employed By Sewer Department Get New Wage Slash

NEW YORK.—Last month the Sewer Department, under the LaGuardia administration, was cut 50 per cent. They had been receiving $12 a week, $24 for six days work every two weeks. In August the working days were cut to three, and the men received only $12 every two weeks. The excuse given is that the August month is a long month and the maximum salary is fixed at $48 a month.

Now there is another cut for September, the days reduced to five days the first two weeks, for the reason that the Labor Day holiday comes during that time.

These changes are made by word of mouth, from foreman to timekeeper and checker, in order that the men may not be given a chance to discuss conditions and to give them publicity.

Protests should be made to Major Gray, Borough Hall Building.

Office Workers Help Telegraph Men's Union

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company are being given the utmost assistance in organization work by the Office Workers Union, an announcement from the latter organization states. A dance for the benefit of the W. U. employees will be held on Sept. 8, at 209 W. North Avenue, the proceeds of which will go to further organization activity.

Increasing dissatisfaction is being shown by the telegraph workers with the Association of Western Union Employees which, workers charge, is doing nothing to protect the men from pay cuts and "furloughs." A special meeting of the A.W.U.E. is demanded by rank and filers in the association.

Furriers Win Rapid Victory In N. Y. Strike

Bosses Agree to Sign Agreement With Fur Industrial Union

NEW YORK.—Workers in the New York fur trimming trade won a rapid and smashing victory over the Fur Trimming Manufacturers Association. The strike which began a week ago under the leadership of the Fur Workers Industrial Union forced a committee representing the manufacturers to agree yesterday to recognize the Industrial Union and to establish contractual relations with this union.

The agreement was ratified at 4 p. m. by the Trade Executive Board of the union, and at 5 o'clock the strikers were meeting at Cooper Union Hall to vote on the settlement. It will affect 400 shops employing a total of 4,000 workers.

The strike was called last week after the Manufacturers Association had refused point blank to continue a collective contract with the Fur Workers Industrial Union which has the majority of fur trimmers in New York organized in its ranks. Representatives of the manufacturers said that they would sign with the A. F. of L., which has been proven by the strike as not a representative organization of the workers in the trade.

Besides recognition of the union, the contract agreed upon by the manufacturers calls for better conditions in the shops and establishes basic wage improvements.

Farmers' Indignation Wins Release of Man Who Fought Lynchers

LUDINGTON, Mich.—In the face among the farmers of this section of the stormy indignation aroused by the vicious lynch-mob attack on a meeting of 500 farmers at Custer on Aug. 21, the Justice court here was compelled to dismiss the frame-up charges of felonious assault against Fortenatis Zukas, militant farmer. Zukas was accused of having stabbed Lloyd Smith. Not a single member of the mob, who tried to kidnap and lynch George Casper, State organizer of the Michigan Farmers League, was arrested.

The lynchers were organized by the Roach Canning Company in an effort to smash the growing movement, led by the Michigan Farmers League, against the low prices paid the farmers by the company for their crops. Zukas was defended by the International Labor Defense.

Flop House Officials Order Attack on Local Of Unattached Men

NEW YORK.—Regretting having recognized the Grievance Committee of the New York Local of Unattached jobless workers in the Municipal Lodging House, officials have ordered police to throw out and beat up members of the committee when they brought new grievances to the officails' attention.

Pickard, Negro chairman of the committee, was badly beaten by a police officer of the 13th precinct, who wore badge No. 13703. His clothes were nearly torn off of him, and he was told to "stay away from 25th Street," and called a "black son of a b——." White workers had been told by the supervisor, Mr. Hammond, not to associate with Negroes.

The New York Local of Unattached, 417 East 14th St., affiliated with the National Unemployed Council, has called upon all workers and their organizations to support its efforts to organize the homeless workers.

Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!

YOUTH IN CENTERS OF INDUSTRY PUSH ANTI-WAR PLANS

New York League Members Meet Tonight—Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Milwaukee Congress Preparations Are Reported

NEW YORK.—The call for support of the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism to be held in Chicago the last three days of September has elicited enthusiastic response from the Youth Section. Meetings have been scheduled in a large number of cities and organizational work has been proceeding energetically.

A conference is scheduled early this month in Cleveland, where a meeting will be held at Grace Church to elect delegates

In Pittsburgh the Youth Conference of Western Pennsylvania will meet at the Y. M. C. A. on Sept. 16 for the same purpose. A conference will also be held in Detroit.

In Milwaukee members of the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism have already elected delegates to the City Conference from organizations which include the Young Circle League, Eleventh Commandment Club, the Epworth League, the Young Communist League, the Y. M. H. A., etc. Two Negro Sunday School classes will be represented.

New York League Meeting Tonight

NEW YORK.—The general membership of the American League Against War and Fascism will meet tonight with its City Central Committee to discuss procedure for mobilizing the greatest possible number of delegates from Metropolitan New York to the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism. The meeting will take place at 7:30 p.m. at Irving Plaza, 15 Irving Place, New York City.

Plans for a number of important functions leading up to the final departure of the Anti-War Special for Chicago on Sept. 27 will be taken up as well as further recruiting of delegates from factories, A. F. of L. unions, women's clubs, veterans' organizations, etc.

Arrangements have been completed for a mass send-off affair at Mecca Temple, Sept. 26 at 8 p.m., as well as a showing of the Anti-Nazi Thaelmann film on Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22 at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Broadway and 28th Street, New York City.

Cuban Delegate Elected

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cuban National Congress Against War, Intervention and Fascism has elected a fraternal delegate to the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, to be held in Chicago the last three days of this month. The delegate will carry greetings from the Cuban masses to the fighters against war and fascism in America.

Agency Scored For Refusing Veterans Aid

Demonstration Called Today Before Harlem Relief Bureau

NEW YORK.—A demonstration to protest the treatment given to Negro and white veterans by the Harlem Home Relief Bureau will be held today at 11 a.m. in front of the bureau office, 181 W. 135th St. The demonstration has been called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Harlem Unemployment Council and Harlem Veterans Relief Committee of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

The demonstration will protest the negligence of the relief bureau in the case of William Alfred, Negro veteran, who died a week ago of starvation, and in the case of Camello Vanzzeno, unemployed white veteran who committed suicide after he had not been given relief.

The demonstrators will demand the removal of Mr. Wright, Mrs. Mason and Miss Flories, relief officials whom they charge are responsible for the discrimination and neglect.

White and Negro workers are being urged to rally in front of the relief bureau this morning.

SMALL HOMES MORTGAGED

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 3.—According to a special survey by the Federal census bureau, out of 18,108 Peoria homes which are occupied by their owners, 9,238 are mortgaged. The report shows that 7,536 only of the owner-occupied homes in Peoria are free of incumbrance. The number of homes on which there may be some incumbrance, but the exact status of which were not reported, was 1,334.

Solicit Subs for the "Daily"

CAMP NITGEDAIGET
Beacon-on-the-Hudson, New York
Is Camp Needle Trades for 12 Days!
(Profits go to the Industrial Union)
From SEPT. 7th to 19th
SPECIAL LOW RATES!
Full Week — $13.00
4 days — 8.00
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2 days — 4.50
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(tax included)
Fine Programs
Artef Players
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All the Sports!
Dance! Sing!
Register Early at Union Office, 131 West 28th Street
Special Busses Will Take You to Camp

CAMP UNITY
WINGDALE, NEW YORK
Big Four Day Program
ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPFIRE WITH SKITS, Etc.
— Friday Night —
Pageant and Concert to Celebrate
15th Anniversary of Communist Party — Hans Eisler Trio—Camp Unity Chorus—Vodvil—Historical Series of Workers' Songs — Saturday Night
REVOLUTIONARY DANCE NIGHT
See Various Groups — Sunday Night
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Daily Sports Events! Interesting Lectures!
Camp Unity Will Remain Open Through September
$14 a week. Cars leave from 2700 Bronx Park East daily at 10:30 A.M. Fridays and Saturdays at 10 A.M., 3 and 7 P.M. Phone ALgonquin 4-1148

ANTI-RELIGIOUS CONCERT
(Kol Nidre Evening)
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 7:30 P.M.
AT
NEW STAR CASINO
107th STREET & PARK AVENUE
Program Will Include:
1. FREIHEIT GEZANG FAREIN.
2. FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA.
3. ARTEF PLAYERS.
4. ANTI-RELIGIOUS DANCES AND OTHER SUITABLE NUMBERS.
— *Watch Our Press for Details* —
Auspices: Jewish Bureau of Communist Party — Admission 40c

Steel Union Faces Issue of Mass Lay-Offs

Cleveland Conference of S.M.W.I.U. to Demand Relief from Firms

By FRANK ROGERS
Secretary, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union

The few days work each week for Cleveland steel workers, secured by the grace of cut-throat competition of independent steel companies with the steel trust, has now been reduced to practically nil with the merger of the Corrigan-McKinney and Truscon Steel Companies with the powerful Republic Steel Corporation. The only remaining independent in the city is Otis Steel and everything indicates that it too will be swollowed by the Republic Steel Co.

With this merger the fight now goes on between the huge industrial giants—U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, and Republic Steel—and this struggle between the steel trust capitalists will be carried on at the expense of the steel workers. The American Steel and Wire Co. (U. S. Steel), has already cut wages 10 per cent of its salaried employees, which no doubt will be followed by the other steel companies, and which will soon effect the production workers.

Steel production is at 10 per cent of capacity today. This means only a few days' work per month for the steel workers. But even this meager income is sharply reduced by the policy of the companies in forcing the workers to report every day to the plant to inquire for work. This raises before the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union the question of a program to fight for the interests of the unemployed.

The popular demands of the steel workers in this respect are that the company shall pay at least three hours wages for reporting to work and the posting of working schedules in advance to eliminate needless expense and time of workers in reporting for employment. And more important still is the question of relief from the steel companies for the unemployed and their families.

For Relief from Companies

Since the very fact that a worker is on the payroll of the company (although he does not work for months) prevents him from securing relief from regular government relief agencies the demand must be raised for cash relief from the company for all unemployed. To realize this demand the S. M. W. I. U. and the Unemployment Councils should co-operate in sending mass delegations and organizing hunger marches to the steel plants. Such actions should include both the part-time workers and unemployed to establish a fighting unity.

Another feature of the unemployment situation in Cleveland is the moving of metal manufacturing plants from the city to smaller towns. One of the largest plant, the Eaton Manufacturing Co., has taken the lead in this by moving three of its plants, employing some 2,000 workers, to Jackson, Mich. The reason for this action by the company is: (a) The N. R. A. permits a lower wage standard for cities of less than 50,000 population. (b) The Cleveland plants are unionized, but Jackson is open-shop. (c) Jackson is nearer to the auto center and this cuts shipping costs.

The question of organized labor, of course, is the main reason as Mr. Eaton in a confidential conversation is reported to have stated: "Move your plant to the sticks and the hicks will not give you labor trouble." But he is mistaken, as the union has already taken steps which will not permit the company to pay starvation wages to its employees. The Eaton Local 1101 of the S. M. W. I. U. worked out the following program which is now being carried into action, when it was notified that the plant will be moved from Cleveland.

Union Demands

1—Demand that the company shall transfer at least 50 per cent of the workers from Cleveland to the Jackson plant.

2—Demand that the company shall pay four weeks' wages in advance as bonus to workers not transferred to Jackson.

3—Calling of a joint meeting with the A. F. of L. workers in the other two Eaton plants for united action and to send organizers to unionize the plants in Jackson.

The Eaton Local 1101 has won wage increases from 30 to 40 per cent since the organization of the union, and the company is trying to use this as an argument against the union. But this announcement has only raised the prestige of the union, and the figures of the rise in cost of living show that more wage increases are necessary to meet the rise in living costs.

The Cleveland Conference of the S. M. W. I. U., which meets on Sunday, Sept. 9, has these important problems to solve. Every local of the S. M. W. I. U. in the district should send delegates. The first session is open to all steel and metal workers and invitations have been sent to the A. F. of L. and M. E. S. A. locals to hear a report on the recent national Convention of the S. M. W. I. U.

The Conference opens at 10 a. m. at the I. O. O. F. Hall at East 55th Street and Lexington Avenue.

Fight Against Runaway Plants Second Issue Before Parley

STRIKE AGAINST HUNGER, SPEED-UP, URGE DANVILLE WORKERS

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Hiccoughs

W. B. L., Rockford, Ill. — You mention the "painful effect" which you have lately developed with your distressing hiccough. What is this new symptom? Is it a cough? Is it loss of weight, poor appetite and pain in the abdomen? Because a cough, coupled with hiccough points to some trouble in the chest and requires an examination by a competent physician. The examining physician may even use X-ray to help him locate your trouble.

Loss of weight, poor appetite and pain also mean that you need a thorough physical examination.

How is your general health, otherwise? How is your eyesight? These, too, are important questions. Answers to these questions aid the physician in his search for the cause of your hiccough.

Your letter leads us to believe that, although your hiccough is not continuous, you are never quite free from it. If the most elementary treatment does not work, we advise you to go to a doctor.

Simple hiccough can often be stopped by taking 10 or 20 sips of water without drawing a breath. If this is not effective, try pulling on the tongue with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. Lastly breathe into a paper bag—cover your mouth and nose with the bag—take 10 to 20 full deep breaths, breathing back the expired air through your nose into your lungs.

* * *

Nervousness Before Examinations

S. F., New York.—Some people can face tests with a great deal of ease and self-confidence; others do so with less. The amount of uneasiness with which one faces such a situation is an index of the individual's lack of self-reliance. A little anxiety on these occasions may be normal; and even a great deal of anxiety may be normal where one faces an important task unprepared.

In your case, however, you "become numb and cannot see" every time you confront an examination. This repeats itself with pattern-like regularity, and is undoubtedly uninfluenced by your knowledge, preparation, or the actual circumstances. This state indicates the presence of neurotic anxiety (uneasiness not warranted by the circumstances and having other emotional causes). This can be cured with proper treatment.

You ask for help for the forthcoming examination, but unfortunately there is no short-cut to the acquisition of self-confidence, and no magic way of attaining it by a potion drunk the night before. If you think you will not sleep well night before take 5 to 10 grains of veronal, or another sedative, before you go to bed. Some time after the examination, see a psychiatrist and get his advice. Your inability to gain weight may be normal to you, or may be part of your nervous state.

* * *

Plastic Surgery

E. C., New York.—"Plastic Surgery," or the science of correcting disfigurements, is a relatively new branch of medicine. To correct the scars mentioned in your letter it would probably be necessary to perform several very delicate procedures. The principles applied to cases of this kind, are removal of the scar or deformed tissue and replacement with normal skin grafted from a suitable part of the body. These procedures are very delicate and require the services of a surgeon particularly skilled in this specialty. In most cases the chance of overcoming the disfigurement are good.

Our advice would be to place the boy in the hands of a very competent plastic surgeon for treatment. The clinics of Dr. Glushak at the Hospital for Joint Diseases, or that of Dr. Sheehan at the Post Graduate Hospital are excellent for this work.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Women and the Election Campaign

Besides the necessity of building the anti-war and anti-fascist front, fighting for the release of class-war prisoners, supporting the great textile strike and the battle for lower food prices, notably milk, — there is an election campaign staring us in the face. All these matters are inseparably linked, and of vital interest to women.

Women are showing an increasing tendency to stop and listen to open air speeches. We should always make a point of mentioning, at least, if we cannot elaborate upon it at all election meets, that the Communist Party stands for the liberation and social, economic and political equality of women.

The recent Anti-War Congress of women at Paris may be mentioned, together with the fact that the Communist Party **supports** these women in their anti-war anti-fascist work: ditto the struggles of the Women's Councils to lower living costs. (There must be care used not to confuse these organizations with the Communist Party.)

In addition it can be pointed out that the Communist Party puts forward many women candidates for election. (There are no less than twenty-five on the New York State slate alone.)

Whenever possible a woman comrade should take the platform, if only for a few minutes, speaking especially for the women. If she can talk about the broader general issues, national industrial and economic matters, and role of other political parties, well and good. It will be a practical demonstration of the enlightened state women can achieve when they will be freed of drudgery.

If she's not yet up on such matters—we guarantee women passing by will stop and listen in large numbers to another woman talking about the rising cost of groceries and clothing, unemployment and pay cuts for husbands, miserable working conditions for women, their lower wage scales sanctioned by the N. R. A., the sort of thing women have to contend with when working for men bosses, of wretched housing conditions and maternity care, lack of proper food and recreational facilities for children, of the fascist tendency to hound women out of their jobs, of the way in which women are generally despised as inferior creature. The bourgeois press reeks with evidence of this boss-class attitude toward women.

Women, the Communist Party is our Party. Let us not only join it but get out and fight for the election of our candidates. We can now really hope to elect, if we stretch ourselves. Buy the penny pamphlet, "A Platform of Struggle," read it, and sell it. It sells easily at open-air meetings.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1752 is available in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 8 takes 2⅜ yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys!

"It pleased me greatly to have received your letter today if I did receive unpleasant news a few minutes before. It didn't weaken my courage and faith whatever so long as I know you will stick by me. . . ."

Letter from Haywood Patterson, Kilby Prison, June 29, 1934.

$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMERGENCY FUND $15,000

International Labor Defense
Room 430, 80 East 11th St.
New York City

I contribute $.....for the Scottsboro-Herndon Appeals and Defense.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Work Tripled In Texas Mills Under N. R. A.

By a Worker Correspondent

DENISON, Texas. — Many cattle are being killed and burned around here now, and many of them are in good condition, some even fat.

In the cotton mill here, where the workers, before the N.R.A., received about $2 per day and worked nine hours caring for three to four looms, today, under the great Blue Vulture N.R.A., the workers are working eight hours per day and looking after nine to twelve looms (nine average) and receiving $2.42 per day.

By speeding the workers up to the killing point, they have increased the rate of exploitation and robbery over 200 per cent—since they now produce as much in eight hours as they used to do, before N.R.A., in 20¼ hours. (Necessary labor time, two hours, 17 minutes and a trifle over 17 seconds. Surplus labor time, five hours, 42 minutes and a trifle over 42 seconds).

And right here it occurs to me—a question and answer column in the "Daily" would be, in my opinion, a very fine thing. Many workers would like to ask questions on political economy, sociology, union questions, etc.

Of course, it would mean an all-round workers' encyclopedia, but do we not have it in the C.P., I.L.D., T.U.U.L., etc.?

66 Cents a Day at Children's Wear Plant of Rosenau's, Phila.

By a Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I am a presser of children's clothes at Rosenau Bros., 25th and Westmoreland Sts. This factory has raised its prices, but they have two floor ladies whose business it is to see that you make as little as possible.

There is a union, but it is Rosenau's own union. It means nothing at all to the girls, because Rosenau has his own henchmen to take care of things.

Friday I worked all day long, from seven o'clock to a quarter of four. I only made 60 cents for the whole day.

The floor ladies don't want you to press the dress, but they expect you to wet them with starch water until they stick to the iron board and then iron them. They found fault and nagged me the whole day when there really wasn't any occasion to do so. Some of the old, tough pressers are allowed to get away with murder. They ask for and can get the smallest sizes of garments while the big sizes (12-14) are given to the new girls. Before the N. R. A. and the new way to do things came in I averaged $13 a week at Rosenau's. I had to do all the pinning of collars, sleeves, belts, bows, ties and undergarments.

If I would please them once and make $13 a week, why is it that I am only allowed to make 66 cents a day on dresses that have to be ironed and hung up.

These floor ladies are known as Emma and Mrs. Green. The girls hate and fear them. We can't complain to Mr. Rosenau about his henchmen, because it would only mean that we would be fired. The girls are supposed to make $2.60 a day. To do this, the girls have to come in at 6:30 and work as far as possible through lunch. These floor ladies are as mean as possible.

I can't sign my name for fear of losing the 66-cent job.

AN I. L. G. W. U. MEETING
By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I just wish to put the finale to two important happenings at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, the East New York Hall (the Socialist headquarters) for strikers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This was the second week of the strike. There were 70 workers present, the most the hall ever contained during the strike thus far.

The day that leaflets were distributed, we had the great privilege to enjoy the entertainers from the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. After order had been restored somewhat, the young Socialist, teaching us songs, started to scold us for running from our seats—saying we weren't good soldiers and asking why we did not take orders from our officials. Answers were heard spontaneously that the officials were the first to run. He then heatedly said that the officials should know better and apologized to us.

Arrangements were made for sandwiches to be served. But somehow it leaked out that these sandwiches were bought on the outside. This aroused great resentment among the strikers, as we have in the hall building a poor woman who has a concession stand. We said that we were not scabs and refused to eat unless money was given us to purchase it from her. The following week credit slips were given to us to purchase sandwiches from the woman.

An Appeal to the Textile Strikers

The Daily Worker invites all textile workers to write on their strike activity.

During the strike, first consideration in the publication of news and correspondence will be given to the textile strike.

This invitation is extended not only to Communists, but to ALL textile workers.

Relief Is Cut While Mills Grow Richer

'Flour Up Last Week, But Wages Have Not Gone Up'

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

DANVILLE, Va.—I am on the relief in Danville. I work for the Welfare, and it sure is hard on me and my family. I have been living in Danville all my life and every year it gets harder on me and my wife.

I first worked for the C.W.A., making 45c an hour. They allowed me 30 hours a week, now I got a work slip for August, where they allow me 36 hours for the whole month of August.

Some time ago they gave me milk tickets for my little girl, but finally cut the milk tickets off. She is four years old. They told me that she was too fat, did not need any milk. Now I think it is a damn shame when the U. S. government is spending so much money for war to let the workers starve.

What kind of health will my little girl have when she has to eat fat meat three times a day, with some gravy made out of flour and grease and water. And still they tell me my little girl doesn't need milk. I know the ones working for the welfare here in Danville that have children. You can see milk left on their porch every day.

Flour went up last week. Wages have not gone up.

If you do not believe they are grafting off the workers look at some of the figures since the New Deal. 12 textile companies that reported a $12,187,000 deficit in 1932 reported $11,193,000 net profit in 1933 and 16 companies in the silk and hosiery business that showed net profits of $2,145,000 in 1933; 36 cotton mills turned a deficit of $8,478,000 in 1932 into a net profit of $7,813,000 last year and seven wool manufacturing firms reported net profits of $8,473,000 in 1933 as against a deficit of $9,795,000 in 1932.

They told the workers that went to the World War that they could come back and have their same old jobs back. But we have learned that it was the same old story.

—From a Danville worker who is a member of the National Textile Workers Union which is gaining in membership every day. We also have an Unemployment Council which is gaining in membership every day.

Unity of Unemployed and Employed Is Stressed

By a Worker Correspondent

DANVILLE, Va.—I am a Southern worker who has two children, and I have never done what I would like to for them. Why? Because I have always been pressed so much.

You will hear some workers say, I believe in a union all right, everybody ought to belong to a union, but if you ask him to join a union he will say a union is a good thing but the workers of the South won't stick together.

Can't the workers learn to say, "The workers of the South will stick together."

Every man, woman, boy or girl has some influence over one, two or three workers. These workers will believe you, so let's every one who believes a union will help the workers talk union. Then the two or three workers that you have influence over will do the same.

You take some workers. They form a union, never go to a meeting. Well the strike comes around—still they never go to a meeting. That is how the sell-out union leaders have so much chance to sell the workers out. Form a union, attend your meetings, and if the leaders try to put anything over on the workers—kick them out, the workers can run the union themselves.

I have heard some of the workers here in Danville say when you are out of a job it looks like the workers that don't have jobs don't care for the workers out of work. This same worker, he gets a job, he forgets what he said when he was out of a job. He plays right into the hands of the boss class. Why, while you are working, don't you join a union, pay your dues, and help your brother and sister worker who is out of work!

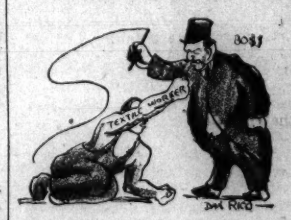
Get in a union, each and every one of you—get in a union and get ready for the strike. Get in there and fight for your rights, don't believe what they tell you, but make them show you in writing. If they try to pull anything over on you, then the rank and file take over the union and run the union for the good of the workers and not the bosses.

Lewiston Mayor Wants No Struggle Against Speed-Up

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I happened to be a mill worker in Lewiston, Maine, last year, and at that time I was working for Hill Manufacturing Co. as a spinner or a doffer or anything else. I am an all-around hand in the spinning department.

In that mill I found the workers were completely exhausted. No rest



time or any time to eat their lunch. Also when it came time to go home they had no time even to wash their face and hands.

As for my part, I had to work with all my energy to keep the machine running in full time. When I was spinning I was forced to run 48 sides on fine work or 24 on coarse work, whereas on normal time I would run only 10 sides on fine work or 6 to 8 on coarse work. It was impossible for one person to run that many sides and do the work right.

Referring to Mr. Wiseman, the Mayor of Lewiston, Maine, I suggest that he be out of this textile strike, for I know how the people are struggling to regain better conditions and also more wages. The workers face the fact that they have to work because they fear not getting support from the city welfare. Any one that I saw on the relief in Lewiston was obliged to work for it, and furthermore, they couldn't get what they wanted on their store list.

At present the Wiseman family and relatives hold a great part of the city of Lewiston, such as farms, ice cream making, cafe, lunch rooms, ring-side tavern, and many other business shares. If the workers of Lewiston would only get wise to the Wiseman family and all come out on the textile strike call Sept. 1, they would gain by doing so. Now is the time to get better wages and better conditions.

A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE

By a Knit Goods Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—After many weeks of preparation, the knit goods workers of the Industrial Union went out on strike.

Many organizations helped us that morning, by picketing shops and pulling down others. Where a shop was pulled down, our people persuaded the workers of the shop to join our union, which most of them did. Upon arriving at our headquarters, "The Hinsdale Workers' Youth Club," they were given strike cards, which were to be punched every day, and then they were sent out to picket shops. Many shops refused to go down, but the Industrial Union never turns back from a half done job, so they kept at it until the shop went out on strike.

We, the strikers, put our demands to the bosses, and succeeded in getting most of them. The demands are: (1) Establishment of an unemployment relief fund, (2) two legal holidays with pay, (3) limitation of machinery, (4) wages ranging from $18 to $65 per week, (5) 35-hour week, (6) abolition of piece-work, (7) end of overtime work, (8) better shop conditions.

Some of the larger places gave the workers most of the conditions. These places were settled by our organizer, Comrade Ben Frum.

Among the first shops to settle were the Bell, Forsyth, Parkway, Victory and the Duchen Knitting Mills.

In passing, I wish to thank the Y. C. L., Young Pioneers, the comrades active in the strike, the Youth Committee of the Brownsville Knit Goods Industrial Union, and the organizer of this branch, Ben Frum, for his co-operation with the union leaders in gaining our success in the strike.

RUTH ROSENTHAL.
(Signature Authorized.)

* * *

The Role of the Youth Committee

The youth committee of the Knit Goods Industrial Union took one of the most active parts in the general strike. They were the ones to pull shops, help on the picket line, and also help collect food for the striking workers. They also plan to run a concert and lecture in the near future with a small admission charge to be used for strike purposes.

The youth committee therefore issues a call to all young workers of the knit goods line to help them build a larger youth committee, especially those at present working in the settled shops.

LILLIAN FINKELSTEIN.
(Signature authorized.)

NOTE:

We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in these industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Favoritism At I. Miller Shoe Factory

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—On the fourth floor of the I. Miller Shoe Co. of Long Island are two departments. One is the hand lasting and the other the machine lasting department. When there is no work in the machine department the foreman picks his favorites and puts them on the hand work, and so makes it possible for a few to get work all the time.

We know that in a union shop the most outstanding demands are equal division of work. I. Miller is a Boot & Shoe Union shop. What is the union doing about these evils for the workers?

Fellow workers! Let's get together and force the union officials to enforce the union demands of equal division of work and no discrimination.

Only through our own organization in the shop will we gain better conditions for all the workers. Those workers who are fooled by the boss and accept favors from the foreman should realize that they are hurting themselves as well as their fellow workers, because in the long run they will make less than they would if they stuck together with the rest of the workers.

Militant Union Only Way to Get Living Pay, Say Cannon Workers

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

CONCORD, N. C.—I have been working at Cannon Mill, plant six, for several months. Conditions have improved but little in the last six months. We still have plenty of room for improvements in this mill. Better ventilation for one thing, better working conditions all the way around.

We need better wages for the day worker, since $12 per week is the limit now, and the piece-workers are not getting enough. What we need most of all is more National Textile Workers' Union members. It will take this to ever get a living wage—let's all get together and join an organization that will do something for the working people and not the mill owner.

* * *

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

CONCORD, N. C.—Just a few lines about working conditions in the Cannon cotton mill No. 6. They are bad now, but it is up to us to make it better, and we can do it by all sticking together, as we have got the big wheel arolling. Now let's all join the National Textile Workers. Come on and let's put up a fight for our rights.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

"FIGHTING VETS"

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor, Daily Worker:

I have read the "Daily" off and on for five years. In general I like it. But being a veteran and a class conscious worker I always grab the Saturday issue to see what's doing in the "Fighting Vets" column. I have other veteran friends who do the same. We were discussing the column on the Order of 76 in a recent issue.

My friends said to me, "Why doesn't M. Briggs give us the address of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League? I have some information to give him on these things from time to time." Another said, "Let's start a group of veteran news scouts and send our stuff to Briggs.

I am writing this to the "Daily" in the hope that you will print it and tell Briggs we veterans appreciate his witty information and clear-cut explanations of the doings of the vets and their enemies throughout the country. Are there any W.E.S.L. Posts in Brooklyn? Maybe me and my friends would join if we knew where they were.

NOTE: The address of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League is 1 Union Square, Room 715. Our correspondents may send their questions to Comrade Briggs at that address.

A GROUP OF VETERANS.

FOR LARGER AND MORE SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS

New York City.

Dear Editor:

I just want to make a few suggestions and constructive criticism in regard to the Herndon and Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting held last Wednesday night at the Bronx Colisseum. Although the meeting was undoubtedly a success, financially and morally, it could have been a much greater success if the meeting started no later than 8:15 and ended no later than 11:30. All mass meetings should start promptly at 8:15 regardless of how many people are in the audience. Even if there are only a thousand people present, if the comrades see that the meeting starts promptly, and also ends promptly or as near to 11 p. m. as possible, the people will arrive earlier as well as come oftener. But if the meeting starts so late, about 9 o'clock and ends at 12 to 1 o'clock, it will discourage thousands of people from coming to future meetings. The meeting should be properly regulated. Each speaker to be alloted say 15 to 20 minutes and must not go over that time. If he speaks beyond that time he should be reminded.

The maximum time allowed for speech making should be no more than 2 hours and 30 minutes in order not to tax the patience and good nature of the audience. Assume that 8 speakers are to be heard that evening. If 6 speakers take up the allotted time for speaking, the other two speakers must be eliminated.

PARTY LIFE

Sections in Chicago Prepare For 15th Party Anniversary

Newest and Smallest Section in District Is Conducting an Intensive Campaign

Section 13, District 8, was established a little over a month ago, for intensive work in the Crane Shop and Argo Products Company. Besides the youngest, it is also the smallest section of the District. But, in spite of its age, it is showing organizational and political vitality.

The Section Committee is closely consolidated around the Section Organizer. The section is undertaking a very elaborate campaign to carry out the objectives of the Party Anniversary Celebration. The section reports (the first in the district) that they have ordered the proper literature for mass distribution and for study in the units. A special neighborhood bulletin is to be issued to acquaint the workers with the history of our Party, the program of our Party and mobilizing the workers to defend our Party against provocation and attack. Two special shop papers will be issued, one in the Argo Corn Products Company and the other in the Crane Plumbing Works.

The entire campaign is planned to result in increasing the political level of the Party membership, systematizing the literature sales and above all, recruiting into the Party and Y. C. L.

Special invitations are being sent by the section to all mass organizations, inviting them to participate in the celebration and offering to send lecturers and speakers to the membership on the Party Anniversary.

Section 8, next to the youngest, is the next one to respond to the thorough mobilization for the Anniversary.

Judging from the reports of the sections at the District Conference, where the comrades raised very critically the weaknesses in their work and very seriously looked for solutions to their many problems, it hardly seems possible that an opportunity such as the Party Anniversary to improve the political level of the Party membership and strengthen our work, should be so carelessly handled by most of the sections.

Older Sections—Section 1, with your 400 members and 30 units; **Section 2**, the first section established on the South Side of Chicago; **Section 3**, the cradle of the revolutionary movement in Chicago; **Section 4**, at one time the best functioning section in the city; **Section 5**, is distinguished by the fact that it contains the greatest number of old-timers; **Section 9**, with its ambitious big plans; **Section 10**, which undertook to organize the Western Electric. Sections 6, 7, 11 and 12 are still waiting for some distinction.

Older sections take note! We expect a change and a real effort to make the 15th Party Anniversary one of the most outstanding events. The developing campaign of provocations against our Party and the movement demand a live mobilization of the masses around the history and program of our Party and to turn the Party Celebration at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, Sept. 9, into an answer to the Kelly-Horner-Roosevelt government that the workers will defend the Party against attack.

AGITPROP DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT 8.

Join the Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

Box Score of $60,000 Drive

Donations to the $60,000 Daily Worker drive must be speeded. To put this campaign over the top, and insure a three-edition paper, receipts must average $638 per day. Districts must enter into Socialist competition immediately. A daily box score of the District competitions will be published.

Only nine districts are engaged in Socialist competitions for the Daily Worker $60,000 drive. This is a serious lagging. All Districts must immediately challenge and accept challenges from other Districts!

WINNING

Dist.	Total to Date	% of Quota		Dist.	Total to Date	% of Quota
25 Districts	$995.05	3.3	vs.	2—New York	$667.42	2.2
3—Phila.	250.00	7.1	"	5—Pittsburgh	39.04	3.2
7—Detroit	91.46	2.6	"	6—Cleveland	63.54	2.1
18—Milwaukee	39.55	3.9	"	12—Seattle	1.00	.0
19—Denver	31.51	7.8	"	21—St. Louis	4.00	.8

TRAILING

Here Is My Bit Toward the $60,000!

To help the Daily Worker launch its three editions, two New York Editions of 8 pages, the improved National Edition of 6 pages (8 Saturday), I enclose my contribution.

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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

BEFORE Nicholas Murray Butler got himself promoted to president of that vast business corporation called Columbia University he was a modest professor of philosophy. But his real forte seems to be economics. I mean the kind of economics that wouldn't get Butler into the same jam that it got Donald Henderson. Dr. Butler's economics is the safe and sane kind which brings no sharp letters from George Baker and the other big-hearted donors to athletic fields, college dormitories and gymnasiums.

Out in Southampton, Long Island, in the Parrish Art Museum, Dr. Butler on Sunday delivered an address in which he put the radicals to rout, as the papers say. He declared that much of the talk by radicals about maldistribution of wealth in the United States is "sheer invention." The learned doctor also let it be known that most of the figures on unemployment were "exaggerated." All of this pessimistic talk, the Doctor asserted, was symptomatic of a world-wide radical attack upon liberalism. Interestingly enough, an adjacent column quoted Donald Richberg to the effect that 5,000,000 families would be on relief next winter.

* * *

They Have Radios

FOLKS might get an idea about the nature of liberalism from the fact that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler emerges as such a stalwart defender of it. But this is incidental. The point is that Dr. Butler insists that the notion that a tiny minority of the population owns the greatest portion of the wealth of the United States is a vile slander. What is more, he even cited statistics to show that "the distribution of wealth in the U. S., while yet by no means all that it might be and will be, is, nevertheless, very wide indeed."

The learned Columbia president called attention to the fact that there are 15,000,000 owners of corporate securities in the United States, and that 40 per cent of American families have radios in their homes.

Although Dr. Butler failed to give the source of his information, let us assume that the figures are authentic. It would, of course, be silly to deny that millions of people have stocks in various corporations. There are thousands of telephone operators who undoubtedly have a few shares each in the New York Telephone Company, and it is a fact, of course, that some folks still have savings in those banks that have not as yet failed.

But what strategic control have these thousands—or even millions—in the basic wealth of the country? Very little, gentle reader. The Labor Fact Book, for example, which is much more reliable than Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, has some very illuminating data on this subject.

* * *

What 1 Per Cent Owns

THE richest 1 per cent of the population owns at least 59 per cent of the wealth of the country, declares this source-book of vital social statistics. The petty capitalists (12 per cent) own at least 31 per cent of the wealth; and the great mass of industrial workers, working farmers, and the small working shopkeepers, or 87 per cent of the population, own barely 10 per cent.

These percentages published in 1926 in the Federal Trade Commission **Report on National Wealth and Income**, are the latest available estimate on the distribution of wealth.

With millions of members of the middle class ruined by the crisis, and capital increasingly concentrated in the hands of the few, will anyone deny that the distribution of wealth has become still more fantastically unequal than it was in 1926?

Dr. Butler's weird statistics and his method of computing them reminds me of the boss propaganda during the Great Steel Strike of 1919, when Steel Trust officials, in an effort to break the strike of nearly 400,000 workers, announced that the wages in steel averaged something like $76.89¼ weekly. These figures startled many people until William Z. Foster, leader of the strike, forced the admission that the wages of presidents, vice-presidents and other high-salaried officials of the Steel Trust were included in computing this "average weekly wage."

In this connection, it is well to remind Dr. Butler that despite the increase of the number of stockholders since the war, the total number of individual stock owners is probably not above 3,000,000. Wage earners and farmers are estimated by the Labor Research Association (authors of the Labor Fact Book) to own roughly 2 per cent of the corporation capital.

Moreover, "of the corporation stock held by individuals in 1928, about 70 per cent was owned by the 1 per cent of the population having incomes of $10,000 or more a year; more than 27 per cent was owned by the 16,000 persons who admitted having incomes of at least $100,000 a year."

* * *

Of Interest to Textile Workers

DR. BUTLER'S speech was given the same front-page display by the New York Times as the textile strike. And there's a certain logic in that, as a matter of fact. Column one of the "Times" said, **"Dr. Butler Scores Radicals for Talk of Wide Poverty,"** and column eight read, **"Unions Send Call to Another 250,000 in Textile Strike."** A more appropriate time for Dr. Butler to deliver his optimistic speech could hardly be found!

The textile workers in Gaston and Mecklenburg county who tend the looms on the stretch-out system will no doubt find Dr. Butler's speech very encouraging, and perhaps will ask that the strike be called off. In fact, they may discover that the whole thing is a rather unfortunate mistake. If so many thousands have money in the banks and radios in their homes, perhaps things aren't so bad, after all.

Dr. Butler's statistics notwithstanding, pellagra (the disease of malnutrition) is still sweeping over the textile centers of the South, millions are still unemployed, and the farmers are ruined by the Roosevelt A.A.A. program and the drought.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler could not possibly have made a less optimistic speech in Southampton, Long Island. To do so would have meant to abandon that cheerful outlook which has prompted scores of members of that "1 per cent of the population" from making such generous contributions to Columbia University. Most important—contributions or not—Dr. Butler's chief concern is to stop any disturbing rumors that capitalism is not the best of all possible systems!

* * *

Anti-Soviet Propaganda

IN RESPONSE to recent comments on entertainment on Unity House and Camp Tamiment, socialist-controlled vacation resorts, comes the following:

"It will no doubt interest the readers of the Daily Worker to know the type of entertainment that Camp Tamiment provides for its guests. As you know, the profits from the operation of the camp are used to maintain the Rand School for Social Science and the camp is under its direction. During the course of the season a series of lectures is arranged by the directors of the camp, delivered by prominent Socialists.

"Although one does not expect encomiums on the Soviet Union from Socialists, we did not expect the camp to exhibit for the entertainment of its guests a venomous anti-Soviet play called 'Highness' by one Ruth Giorloff.

"We immediately protested to those we thought should be held responsible for the presentation of such an infamous piece of propaganda. One of those to whom we spoke was Mrs. Mailly, for many years a foremost Socialist and a director of the Rand School as well as the director of the camp. Mrs. Mailly did not even consider the play counter-revolutionary propaganda and mildly remonstrated against our indignation. 'Besides,' she said, 'this is not a Socialist Camp.' When we persisted in fixing responsibility on her for such an exhibition before an audience of seven hundred she disclaimed connection between Socialist operation of the camp and the type of entertainment it offers. Protest was also made to Nathan Fine a director of the Rand School who was lecturer for the week. He reluctantly admitted that the play might be construed as anti-Soviet but that the intelligence of the audience was not equal to recognizing it as such.

"This play not only viciously attacks the Bolshevik Revolution and plays up through hysterical dramatics the violence which inevitably attended the suppressing of the white guardist counter revolution but it is designed to advance the doctrine that expropriation of the ruling classes and nationalization of the wealth of the country is unjust and an act of anarchic banditry. It expresses the defiant doctrine that the upper classes are superior by birth and the exploited classes their rightful servants.

"SYMPATHIZERS."

Huey Long, Would-Be American 'Fuehrer' Launches Phoney Wealth-Sharing Plan To Lure Workers in Support of Fascism

Kingfish Considers Himself 'Man of Destiny'

By JOHN SEYMOUR

BATON ROUGE, La.—"No 'nigger' has any rights in Louisiana!

The delegation representing the unemployed of Louisiana stood outside the magnificent new state capitol, each stone of the building representing the sweat of Louisiana workers, and sought entrance to the office of Governor O. K. Allen, the animated rubber stamp of Senator Huey P. Long. Obviously, Governor Allen is "O. K." only to the planters and the big bankers of Louisiana. The state highway patrol, an aggregation of thugs from the slums of New Orleans, took the delegates into custody, and released them after an hour of abuse and censure for including Negroes on the committee. This is the answer of the grotesque faker, who yowls on the stump about "sharing our wealth," to the demands of starving workers and their families for bread. This is a mild foreboding of what will happen to the entire American working class if Huey P. Long realizes his ambition of becoming the Mussolini of this country.

The truth has leaked out. Mayor T. Semes Walmsley of New Orleans has 'fessed' up on Huey and confirmed everything that Communists have ever said about the Kingfish. Until Long and Walmsley fell out over the New Orleans loot, they were bosom pals, indulging in such quaint pranks as buying votes and intimidating witnesses. But when politicians fall out, the workers may learn.

"He told me in Washington," Walmsley declared, "that the country is ripe for a leader to sweep out old forms of government; and he termed himself 'a man of destiny.'"

The statement of the Kingfish was made at the time of the National Farmers' Holiday, last year, when unemployed and hunger marchers had congregated on the national capitol grounds. Long, observing the crowd, is reported to have almost shouted:

"You saw those crowds. Well, they want a leader, a man strong enough to inspire them to a revolt for a new government that will share the wealth. I am a man of destiny. I will lead these people. A revolution is bound to come. When it does, I shall become the leader."

* * *

LONGSHOREMEN battle vigilantes in California. Unemployed workers mass ominously in front of relief centers, and children scream as the tear gas strikes their eyes. All of this means nothing to Huey and his secret backers but propaganda for his ride to power.

Like little octopi, the branches of Long's "Share Our Wealth Society" are reaching out all over the country. Ex-peddlers of patent medicines, ex-preachers, soft-soap artists of all kinds have found lucrative jobs as "organizers" for this growing Fascist movement. Already thousands of workers and bankrupt shopkeepers have been enrolled in a cause which will lead them only to further ruin. The organizers will not fail to take advantage of the recent coup in Louisiana to enlarge the total membership. We cannot afford to look upon this movement as a joke.

The program of the "Share Our Wealth Society" is loaded with flowery promises. Long promises that no one will be allowed to "earn" over a million dollars, but the present millionaires are not to be disturbed in their holdings. Everyone is to have a job, but private ownership of industry is not to be abolished. Poverty is to be limited, but not eradicated. Social insurance is promised through taxation in the higher brackets, an obvious steal from the program of the National Unemployment Council. Wall Street is denounced, but the Senator speaks of unknown friends who are willing to assist him. These same grandiose promises were made to the German masses by Hitler; and the Thyssens whom he denounced on the rostrum slipped bills into his hip-pocket.

* * *

THE official organ of the "Share Our Wealth Society" is a weekly journal entitled, "The American Progress." The paper specializes in glowing eulogies of Huey and far-fetched arguments for his program. One unfamiliar with the principles of the Communist Party would conclude from the paper that Huey and his lieutenants are radicals indeed.

But Huey's real attitude toward the workers is a matter of record. The arrest of the delegation to the state capitol followed a prior refusal of Governor "Yes-man" Allen to do anything toward relieving the frightful destitution of the Louisiana masses. Relief in Louisiana averages $7 per month for each family on the rolls, and many families have been dropped from the rolls. Fifteen thousand "unemployables" have been sentenced to starvation by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration because Long's hand-picked state legislators refused to provide any money to help feed these afflicted or aged toilers.

In order to crush any struggle of the masses, Long has been given a state constabulary of unlimited size and authority. Our would-be director is already lining up his storm-troopers. The workers and farmers must weld their united front against the Long organization which exhibits a number of essential fasist characteristics.

Workers in Louisiana Kept in State of Destitution

Professionals Protest Calling Nat'l Guards in S. C. Textile Area

NEW YORK.—The committee for the support of Southern Textile Organization, a committee of Northern and Southern writers, artists and professionals including Paul Peters, chairman, John H. Lawson, Erskine Caldwell, John L. Spivak, Grace Hutchins and Louis Lozowick, which was formed to aid Southern workers in their efforts to organize against intolerable wage and living standards and feudal company control, has sent to Governor Ira C. Blackwood of South Carolina, the following telegram of protest against the use of National Guards in the textile situation as reported in this morning's press:

"Aunst 31st 1934.
"Governor Ira C. Blackwood
"Columbia, S. C.

"Committee for Support of Southern Textile Organization protesting opening of drive to smash by violence the struggle of Southern Textile Workers for decent living and for right to organize demands immediate withdrawal of National Guard from Seneca, South Carolina and all other strike areas.

"PAUL PETERS, Chairman."

Lenin's Widow Writes To Negro Woman in N.Y.

NEW YORK.—A letter from Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, leader of the Russian revolution, has been received here by a Negro woman, Miss Grace Lamb. The letter was sent in answer to one Miss Lamb had written, inquiring about her brother-in-law, Richard Williams, who had been in the Soviet Union for some years.

The letter follows:

Dear Comrade:

This is in reply to your letter about your brother-in-law, Richard Williams. In December, 1933, he came from Magnitogorsk to Moscow. Being sick, he was placed in one of the best hospitals of the city. For seven weeks he had excellent treatment.

After his recovery, he stayed a few weeks more in Moscow, and all his expenses, such as hospital, hotel and railway tickets, were paid by the Commissariat of Heavy Industry. During his stay in Moscow, he asked for work in a warm climate.

At the present time, Comrade Williams is in Tashkent (Middle Asia), where there is no winter at all and the climate corresponds to the climate of California. Comrade Williams is working as an engineer. A special interpreter has been sent with him from Moscow.

According to a letter received recently by a friend of Comrade Williams in Moscow, Williams enjoys his work very much. The climate suits him perfectly. He gets 1,000 roubles a month, and has an automobile at his disposal. He has 45 days leave each year, and for this time receives full wages.

With best wishes,
ULIANOVA (KRUPSKAYA).

LABORATORY AND SHOP

By DAVID RAMSEY

Workers' Health In the Crisis

During the first four years of the present crisis bourgeois experts pointed to falling death rates as proof that "tightening our belts and leading the simple life" brought great improvement in the general health of the population. These Pollyanna-chirpings make good capitalistic ballyhoo but have no basis in fact.

In the first place, the death rates have been juggled by clever statisticians so that the real figures would have to be recalculated. And secondly, a lowered death rate has no necessary connection at all with public health. Mr. George St. J. Perrott, consultant of the U. S. Public Health Service and research associate of the Milbank Memorial Fund, recently pointed out that "it is dangerous to conclude that all of the American people will escape damage to vitality (as a result of the effects of the crisis). It must be realized that the death rate is not a sensitive index of ill-health, and does not promptly measure decreased resistance to disease." The point, of course, is that the average worker or intellectual wants to be alive and well, and not merely alive.

What the crisis has done to the health of workers in terms of hunger and disease has yet to be fully studied and evaluated. But the general ill effects are fairly well known. It is significant that Mr. Perrott admits that "insofar as disabling illness is an evidence of ill health, wage-earning families who were reduced to poverty during the depression actually suffered to a greater extent from ill-health than their more fortunate neighbors."

The significance of this remark by Mr. Perrott lies in the fact that workers still have to face the full impact of the crisis upon their vitality in the years to come. Coupled with this is the steady decrease in public health funds, and starvation relief. A national public health plan and unemployment insurance are necessary if the children of the workers are not to become a stunted generation. The increase in the death rate of over 5 per cent during the first six months of 1934 as compared with the same period in 1933, and the continual growth of malnutrition among children (over 7,000,000 according to government figures) are grim reminders of what is in store for every worker and his family, unless we push through the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

* * *

Acids from Tobacco

Soviet chemists are now extracting citric acid (which makes lemons and grapefruit sour) from tobacco. What makes inferior tobacco bad for smoking is the presence of citric and other acids such as malic, oxalic and fumaric.

The Soviet Union buys much citric acid each year from Italy where it is extracted from lemons. It imports between 100 and 200 tons annually of this valuable chemical compound. By using the citric acid obtained from tobacco the U. S. S. R. will no longer be dependent upon imports from Italy.

Professor A. A. Shmook of the Tobacco Industry Institute worked out the process for taking citric acid out of the poorest varieties of Soviet tobaccos. High-grade tobacco contains but little acid. In the cheap varieties, however, the citric acid may be present in amounts up to 4 per cent and higher. Lemon juice, for comparison, consists of about 3 per cent citric acid, although sometimes it runs as high as 6 per cent. As sources of raw material for the production of the acid, lemons and tobacco are about equal. However, the U.S.S.R. raises much tobacco and but few lemons as yet. Hence the concentration on the cheap tobaccos.

The manufacture of citric acid from fruits and plants containing sugar is not being neglected by Soviet scientists. They keep pace with the fruit industry. One plant at Leningrad is already manufacturing two tons of citric acid a year in this way, while another is being built at Moscow which will produce eight tons annually.

* * *

Lack of Meat May Cause Stammering

Improper diets in infancy and childhood may be a factor in causing stammering, according to Dr. Knight Dunlap, a psychologist at the Johns Hopkins University. In the current issue of **Science** he reports on a number of stammerers who have come to him for treatment. Dr. Dunlap says that lack of sufficient meat is probably the predisposing cause of this speech defect in a great many cases. He "urges" those who treat stammering children to try putting them on a diet including plenty of meat.

Working class mothers who have seen meats go up over 25 per cent in the last year and face the prospect of another rise this fall that may reach 50 per cent will be interested in some of the professor's remarks. He says:

"From the age of two years, there is no reason why children should not have meat at least twice a day. In many cases, where the diet has previously been badly managed, the **problem may be to induce the child** (!) to eat a sufficient quantity. Variety of meats and of preparation, with good psychological technique, offer the solution to this problem." Unfortunately, Dr. Dunlap does not discuss how one can "induce" a relief investigator to allow for meat in the week's budget.

Vegetarians will probably look upon Dr. Dunlap as either a paid or unpaid agent of the meat interests. He found that "since a surprisingly large number of adult stammerers are relative vegetarians (that) it would seem possible that a meat diet would be advantageous to many o these cases."

* * *

Radio Static To Locate Storms

The intense radio static caused by ocean hurricanes as they sweep across southern waters may turn out to be a means of locating tropical storms and charting their course. Scientists in Puerto Rico and Florida under the direction of Dr. G. W. Kenrick are undertaking a research program to locate tropical storms by the radio static they produce.

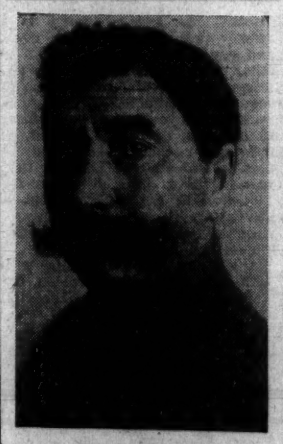
Dr. Kenrick declares that ample evidence exists supporting the theory that hurricanes send out static which may be used to locate their position just as radio signals from an ocean liner are used to locate its position by means of a radio direction finder. Since static from a hurricane is only intermittent and can be easily confused with static arising elsewhere, it will be necessary to construct a much more elaborate system of direction finders than is required to locate ships at sea.

'Notes' of Research Association Blast Claims of New Deal

NEW YORK.—Two whole pages of Labor Research Association's **Economic Notes** for September, just issued, are devoted to an analysis of various phases of the present economic situation. Other features of the research group's monthly bulletin cover profits, high cost of living and a refutation of the National Industrial Conference Board's conservative estimate of unemployment. How capitalism in the United States stifles potential production possibilities while millions face want is the subject of another article.

Labor Research Association also announces that its monthly **N.R.A. Notes** for September are on sale. The current issue contains an analysis of the Richberg report which show up "New Deal" claims. There is another article in this 10-page bulletin which shows how prominent individuals are noting approvingly the likeness of N.R.A. with fascism both in Germany and Italy. Increase of speed-up under N.R.A., use of section 7-A against the workers, and government's taking advantage of N.R.A.'s price fixing provisions are a few of the other items covered.

Economic Notes and **N.R.A. Notes**, monthly bulletins of 10 pages each, sell for 5 cents each per copy. They are obtainable from Labor Research Association, 80 E. 11th St., New York City. Annual subscriptions are 65 cents each.



BUDENNY

Commander-in-Chief of the Red Cavalry, one of the Soviet delegates to the Tenth Anniversary of the Turkish Republic, an important feature of the new Soviet talkie, "Soviets Greet New Turkey," now showing at the Acme Theatre.

WHAT'S ON

Wednesday

OPEN AIR MEETING at 1993 Jerome Ave., Bronx, near Burnside Ave., 8:30 p.m. Auspices Fordham Progressive Club.

Thursday

FIRST SHOWING—New Soviet Movie, at 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, 8:30 p.m. Title: "Sentenced to Health." Auspices East Bronx Br. F.S.U. Refreshments served and entertainment provided.

* * *

KEEP SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22 OPEN! SEND-OFF DANCE AT IRVING PLAZA FOR DELEGATES TO RANK AND FILE A. F. of L. CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO. Get tickets at 1 Union Sq. or from local rank and file secretaries.

Unless Every Section and Unit in the Party Throws Its Forces Vigorously Into the Circulation Drive, the Daily Worker Remains Unknown to Thousands of Workers.

TUNING IN

7:00 P.M.-WEAF—Baseball Resume
WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
WJZ—Johnson Orch.
WABC—Mountaineers Music
7:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—To Be Announced
WABC—Vera Van, Songs
7:30-WEAF—Summary, National Men's Singles Tennis Championships, Forest Hills, L. I.
WOR—The O'Neills—Sketch
WJZ—Jewels of Enchantment—Sketch with Irene Rich
WABC—Paul Keast, Baritone
7:35-WEAF—Pickens Sisters, Songs
7:45-WEAF—Sisters of the Skillet
WOR—Studio Music
WJZ—Frank Buck's Adventures
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Jack Pearl, Comedian
WOR—Dance Orch.
WJZ—The Death Guard—Sketch
WABC—Maxine, Songs; Spitalny Ensemble
8:15-WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orch.
WOR—The Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Igor Gorin, Baritone
WABC—Everett Marshall, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto; Arden Orch.; Mixed Chorus; Lew Pollock, Composer
8:45-WJZ—Iff the Record—Thornton Fisher
9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; Songsmiths Quartet; Hayton Orch.
WOR—Footlight Echoes
WJZ—To Be Announced
WABC—Baseball—Mickey Cochrane, Manager Detroit Tigers
9:15-WABC—Detroit Symphony Orch.
9:30-WOR—To Be Announced
WJZ—Dramatization of First America's Cup Race
9:45-WOR—Larry Taylor, Baritone
10:00-WEAF—Lombardo Orch.
WJZ—Dennis King, Songs; Katzman Orch.
WABC—Broadcast to and from Byrd Byrd Expedition; Warnow Orch.
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
WJZ—Duchin Orch.
10:30-WEAF—Mercado Mexican Orch.
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—Denny Orch.; Harry Richman, Songs
WABC—Crusade Against Crime—Sketch

(Synopsis: Cliff Mulligan, 19-year old unemployed worker, is on his way east to look for a job. In a small town on the way he finds work in a wire factory. At a dance he meets Edna, daughter of a local shop-keeper, and falls in love with her. There is a lay-off and wage cut at the wire works. A union organizer, Max Harris, comes to town and starts to organize the men. A committee is sent to see the boss to demand the rescinding of the wage cut. Cliff is spokesman. They get no definite answer.)

* * *

XII

CLIFF didn't go to the meeting that night. He went to see Edna instead. He hadn't seen her for some time. He had been busy every night in the week with meetings. He felt sorry for having remained away so long, but maybe it had done her a lot of good, he thought. She'd be anxious to see him and perhaps wouldn't by so grouchy. He would tell her how he advanced. Think of his going to argue with the director of the Macs and speaking to large crowds! Why, she'd be tickled to hear that. He'd even take her down to the next meeting to hear him speak and watch the hand he'd get, he figured.

When he came near the house, Edna wasn't on the porch as she used to be, waiting for him or reading a book. He hated to go inside. He knew the folks didn't like him. He went around to the next house—into the yard, trying to peep into the window of Edna's room, but he couldn't see anything. He decided to wait.

It got dark. In the west the sky was streaked with lightning. Black clouds moved over his head. It

began to thunder, then a heavy rain poured down. It came down with fury, washing every inch of space on the porch. Cliff clung to his corner. He got drenched. An idea began to creep into his mind. "Maybe she stepped out with another fellow? No, she wouldn't do that, though lately she had been kind of cool to me."

The storm blew over and the rain slowed down. He noticed some people crossing the street, heading toward Wrobley's house. There was a girl covered with a jacket and a fellow holding her tightly around the waist.

"It ain't Edna," passed through his mind.

It was Edna, however. Cliff recognized her voice. His heart began to beat. They stopped near the stairs. Edna took off the jacket and handed it to the fellow.

"Better run home, Fritz. It'll pour again. I'll see you tomorrow," she said and ran up the stairs. She headed for the door.

"Edna," Cliff called out faintly, and walked toward her.

She jumped back. "Gee, you scared me," she said, putting her hand on her breast and staring at him nervously.

"I'm sorry, Edna."

"What're you doing here so late?"

"I been waitin' for you."

"Gee, you scared me. You scared the life outa me."

"Oh, forget it. I didn't mean to do that." He put his arm on her shoulder. She jerked it off.

"What's the matter, Edna?" Cliff asked.

She didn't answer. She walked off to the end of the porch. Cliff followed her.

"What are you sore about?"

"I ain't sore, I just feel tired, an' I wanna go in," she said, looking away into the darkness of the night.

"But, Edna, I haven't seen you for such a long time. Been busy as a bee. You know we're getting ready to strike."

"Oh, who cares about your shop and all that sorta thing?" she said, and made a move to go.

Cliff blocked her way.

"What's the matter with you? You don't seem to care a hang about me anymore?"

Edna was silent.

"It ain't the folks that made you change? Or have you another fellow?" He pressed on, bitterly.

"What's the diff?" she said coolly.

"What do you mean? You're my girl, aren't you?

"I ain't nobody's girl, an' I didn't promise you nothin'."

"You ain't fickle as all that, Edna. What happened to you? I thought we were talkin' about gettin' married?"

Edna burst out laughing. "My God, if I was to marry every feller that I talked about gettin' married to because of havin' a little fun, I would be married now twenty times."

"But, hell, I thought you liked me, or was you making believe?" Cliff raged.

* * *

EDNA looked at him nervously. She didn't know what to say. She knew that she had liked him at the beginning. Then her mother came along with the story of his being a tramp. That scared her and she began to feel indifferent to him. Then Fritz turned up. He was a swell-looking fellow and took her to places and he always had money to spend. She liked Fritz. She didn't care any longer for Cliff, but she couldn't tell him that somehow.

"It seems there ain't no use talkin' to you," said Cliff.

"You don't have to, if you don' wanna. I ain't gonna cry over it, boy."

Cliff turned around and ran off the porch. He walked a few feet and stopped. He wanted to turn back, plead with her, but he heard the door close behind her.

He stood looking about him aimlessly. The sky had cleared up and the glistening moon trembled dizzily in his eyes. His head ached. His knees were bending. He dragged himself to the boarding house. He fell on his bed without taking off the wet clothes that stuck to his body.

* * *

CLIFF slept hard. He woke up in a daze. He couldn't think what he had to do. He looked at the walls, he stared at the dark gray ceiling. He heard the landlady calling him for breakfast. He looked at the clock. It was six. It was time to go to the shop. And with that he remembered the Macs, Harris, and the meeting he had missed.

He dressed, swallowed some food, and ran off. He tried to think up some good excuse for his absence. Nothing good came to him. The scene with Edna came back to him. He hated her. Harris was right. No use making a fuss over it. And Lentz had also said that Edna wouldn't stick to him.

His mind traveled from one thing to another. His heart pained him. He wanted to find relief from his tormenting thoughts. He noticed smoke curling out of the smokestacks. He hastened his steps. He wished he were down among the boilers, in the uproar of the machines—to forget Edna.

When he came to check his name the timekeeper told him to go to the office.

"What's the matter?"

"Don't know, Mulligan. Got orders to send you and Weber up to the office."

"Maybe Barnes wants to give in," he thought, and for a moment a happy feeling swept over him. He ran to the office. Weber was coming toward him.

"Where in the dickens you been last night?" the old man growled.

"Let's not talk about it now. John told me that we got to go to the office before we can start working," he said, excitedly.

"That means that we're sacked." Weber said sadly. "It might be something else, we better see Harris."

"What's the use to see him? He can't help nothin'. We might as well go in now."

* * *

THEY went into the office. A clerk made them sign a receipt and handed them their envelopes. Inside they found a slip in addition to their money. It read: "Permanently discharged."

They went out. Weber grumbled: "Should never have done that. We had no business to go to Barnes yesterday. Harris jest shoved it down our throat."

"It ain't his fault. He didn't mean anythin' bad."

"He knew we was gonna get canned. Look here, I jest got nine dollars pay. How am I gonna feed the four mouths? The strike ain't on yet an' who knows if . . ."

"You ought not say that," Cliff cut in. "I'm sure Max didn't mean anything bad. He's a smart guy and knows what he's doin', I guess. He ain't doin' nothin' for us because we pay him. No, Weber, you ought not say that. You ought not blame him. He tries his best for us fellows. It's not money that counts to him, I don't think. It's something bigger than that."

"Maybe you're right. I ain't sayin' he done it on purpose. Jest lost his head, I guess."

"He knows what he's doin', and whatever he's doin' is good for winnin' the strike, I guess."

(To be continued)

AMUSEMENTS

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1934

They Must

THEY must let Tom Mooney out of his twenty-year living tomb to bid farewell to the last remains of his aged mother who died yesterday!

Gangsters and thugs "in the know" can get easy paroles and every kind of prison privileges.

But Mooney, unbroken fighter and son of the American proletariat, is robbed of every decent right, of every human outlet.

"They shed tears in your presence," Mooney wrote his mother when she was on tour fighting for his freedom, "that is their way of paying you homage."

But American capitalism is afraid of these tears, afraid even of what Mooney might say as he watches the ashes of his grey, battle-scarred mother placed into the grave.

Mooney must have the right to attend his mother's funeral!

Demand that Mooney be permitted to leave his jail. Wire Governer Merriam of California and the Prison Warden at San Quentin, at once!

Socialist Leaders Reject The United Front

TRYING to cover its deed by an obvious diplomatic maneuver, the Socialist Party National Executive Committee rejected the Communist Party's proposal for a united front at its current meeting in Milwaukee. The N. E. C. graciously "realizes the immense value to the labor movement of a united action of all elements against the danger of war and continued exploitation," but did everything it could think of to resist the establishment of just such a united front.

And this is the Socialist N.E.C. elected at the Detroit Convention of the Socialist Party on the basis of a "left" rank and file upsurge, and on its promise that it would work for the actual realization of the United Front.

Because the demand for a united front against the aggravating attacks of the bosses on the workers' living standards, and because of the unmistakable drive toward fascism and war, the Socialist leadership had to resort to the most subtle diplomacy in their rejection of the united front. They stated that the whole matter should be referred to the Second International for negotiations with the Communist International, and should be taken up again some time in December, when the N.E.C. will meet again.

As Comrade Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party pointed out in his letter to Norman Thomas, outstanding leader of the Socialist Party, while these maneuvers are going on, the bosses are attacking and murdering workers now! The huge textile strike is in process. Fascist developments and the threat of war are speeding on apace. The need for the united front is not a matter of December or of the Ides of March, but of living reality, of today.

What precisely did the Socialist leadership reject when they rejected by a vote of 7 to 4 the united front proposals of the Communist Party? In its letter to the Socialist Party convention on May 26, the Communist Party laid down certain basic points, expressing the most urgent needs of the masses, as the central tasks of the united front. And it is these central issues of a united front struggle that the Socialist Party leader threw aside.

We ask every Socialist worker to examine these points and from his own experience answer the question of whether on these points it was correct, in the interest of the American working class, for the N.E.C. to reject the united front proposals. These basic conditions were and still are:

1) **Decisive wage increases and reduction in hours, supporting a bold strike movement to win them.**

2) **For the immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.**

3) **For the immediate enactment of the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill, to secure the farmers in possession of their lands and tools, and to provide abundance of food to the masses.**

4) **For the immediate enactment of the Bill for Negro Rights.**

5) **For the united struggle against War and Fascism.**

6) **For the broadest possible united action in localities, in factories, in trade unions, and on every question affecting the workers and toiling masses, to win better conditions.**

In all sincerity and with the widest possibility of overcoming all obstacles, the Communist Party repeatedly and persistently offered the most flexible means and ways to the Socialist leadership for establishing a united front on these burning questions confronting the American workers.

Instead, the Socialist leaders replied that it was a matter of action for the Socialist International. The Socialist International says it is a matter of action for the individual Socialist Parties. In this way both pass the buck. The fascist attacks on the workers increase.

Is there anything at all preventing the Socialist Party of the United States from establishing the united front? Eight Socialist Parties in various lands have already established this united front. The Socialist and Communist Parties of France, in splendid actions, are already carrying out just such a united front. The only thing that delays and prevents the establishment of this united front in the United States, so urgently, so pressingly and insistently needed in the light of the tremendous struggles of the workers, is the lack of desire, the resistance of the Socialist Party leaders. Their policies are now the only obstacle to the realization of the united front, and their sabotage of unity of action must become the immediate concern of every worker, and especially of every member of the Socialist Party.

We must point out to every member of the Socialist Party that there seems to be no hindrance or obstacles of the Socialist leaders in their endeavors to establish a united front with such fascist elements as William Green and Matthew Woll. There seems to be no bar to supporting the William Green policy of a pogrom against Communists and militants within the A. F. of L. The last "Labor Day" issue of the "New Leader" was, in fact, the establishment of a united front with William Green & Co. Did they have to refer this matter to the Socialist International? Not at all. They went right ahead. Did they have to refer the invitation of Matthew Woll, an open fascist, to speak at a meeting in support of the Austrian barricade fighting to the Socialist International? Of course not.

Why do Green & Co. attack the Communists in the trade unions, an attack now given support in the Socialist leadership's rejection of the United Front? Because the Communists and militants call for rank and file opposition, and struggle policies against the New Deal hunger policies of the leadership of the A. F. of L. Because the Communists are the most militant in strike leadership, working for the victory of the workers against the N.R.A. and the fascist attacks on the trade unions.

Only when it comes to evading, to delaying and sabotaging a real united front of the Communist and Socialist Parties in a fight on war, fascism and hunger is it necessary to use these transparent diplomatic maneuvers in order to try to defeat the actual establishment of the united front.

This will not change the efforts, the striving of the Communist Party for the unity of the Socialist and Communist Parties on the basic, life-and-death issues facing the American working class. The Communist Party will never abandon the struggle for the establishment of a united working class front. And we will succeed in establishing it despite all the hindrance being placed in the way.

But now we appeal to Socialist Party members to stop the criminal delay, to hasten the day when the united front will be established, to save defeats for the workers by these dilatory, evasive and sabotaging tactics.

The united front will be established! We must lose no time in realizing it!

Demand Relief for Strikers

PRESSURE exerted by the textile bosses and the Chambers of Commerce on Roosevelt has already, on the first day of the real test of strength in the textile strike, brought unconditional statements from the federal relief administration that the strikers will be denied relief.

Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, after a meeting with Roosevelt at Hyde Park yesterday, issued the following statement: "If they think we are going to undererwrite their strike they are mistaken, and they will find it out soon enough."

In previous statements, Hopkins had asserted that relief would be granted pending decision by the N.R.A. boards that the strike was not "justified."

And on this point alone, no one can claim that the strike is not "justified." The textile workers are striking to establish the barest minimums necessary for existence. Victims of the triple slavery of starvation N.R.A. wage scale, of the stretch-out, and of rising prices, the majority of the textile workers, impoverished while working, are faced with destitution as soon as they strike.

Their demand for relief is justified; any attempt to deny relief is an effort to defeat the strike demands, is an effort to force them back to work on the bosses' terms.

To defeat this alliance of the textile bosses, the Chambers of Commerce and the Roosevelt regime against the strikers, the textile workers, aided by the entire working class, can only win relief through mass pressure exerted on the relief officials.

Mass demonstrations, together with the unemployed, at the relief stations, are necessary. Committees of strikers, with the active help of the Unemployed Councils, should immediately begin to raise the issue of relief for strikers, and begin to create a huge mass movement in every textile center to fight for relief.

The jobless, always considered by the employers as a factor in every strike, must cement the unity between the employed and unemployed. The employed, if they are to hold the support of the jobless, must join in common struggle with them. Demand adequate relief for both.

Resist The Terror

IN THE great textile strike, as in all strikes during this era of the New Deal and the N.R.A., one of the trump cards of the employers is the use of violence and terror against the working men and women who are fighting for the right to a decent living.

Governor Blackwood of South Carolina has ordered the National Guard out in various mill regions.

In Hickory, North Carolina, professional strike-breakers attacked a picket line.

In all textile areas thugs and provocateurs from private detective agencies and local police are being mobilized against the strikers.

The development of mighty mass protest actions against the rising terror is therefore one of the immediate and most important problems of the strike.

Workers on the picket lines understand this. Indeed, their militancy has been great and their determination to win the strike has been so pronounced that Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers Union, was forced to issue a call for militant resistance against terror.

While trying to convince the workers that they had a friend in the White House and the N.R.A., McMahon voiced the sentiment of the strikers when he told them in his Providence speech to "hit back when you are hit" and "fight back even if you are snot down."

Yes, the strikers must resist the thugs and troops with every ounce of energy. There must be an organized mass resistance against the terror in all its various phases and aspects.

But the fight against the terror must not be narrowed down to the textile workers alone. All workers, workers in all trade unions, in all trades, must throw their forces into the fight of breaking down the thuggish attacks of the bosses.

It is the duty of the entire American working population to protest and fight against any and all attacks of the bosses against the strike.

Wire protests to the Governor of South Carolina against the use of troops. Join in mass resistance against all troop and thug attacks.

White Guards Aid Japanese In Manchuria

Harbin Paper Spreads Lies About U.S.S.R. Rail Employees

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (by wireless). Harbin, Manchuria, newspapers are still full of the most fantastic fabrications and accusations concerning the arrested Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Similar wild charges are made also against the Soviet consulates in Manchuria.

Owing to the lack of any actual material in any degree convincing, even to readers of the Japan-Manchurian press, the Harbin newspapers are inventing fantastic details of "Soviet conspiracy," publishing altogether nonsensical fables, re-assembling the trash of adventure novels.

For instance, the White Guardist "Harbinskoye Vremia," dares to assert allegedly that certain "Soviet secret organizations" received orders from Khabarovsk, through the U. S. S. R. General Consulate at Harbin to "ascertain secret paths in Manchuria and also the situation of caves and various other recesses to arrange the secret storage of explosives and arms, and to arrange train wrecks through bandit gangs," etc.

All this nonsense is filling the Harbin press. It would be worthless even to mention such absurd accusations were they not the sole pretext for the arrests of Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and was not the apparent insistent provocative desire, through this "information," to attribute "leadership" of the mythical conspiracies to the Soviet Consulates in Manchuria, and to the General Consulate at Harbin.

The preparation of new provocations against the U. S. S. R. consulates on the Soviet border is apparent also from the statement of the adviser of the railroad police, the Japanese official Odi, published in the Harbin press. Although admitting the press reports regarding the activity of the C. E. R. employees is incorrect, Odi unfoundedly repeats the charges against them on "wrecking activities."

Similar slanderous insinuations parallel an unceasing anti-Soviet campaign in the Japano-Manchurian press, appraised by competent Harbin circles as further preparations for direct provocative actions against the Soviet Consulates.

Soviet Youth In Mass March To Red Square

By VERN SMITH

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (By Wireless).—Starting at early dusk and continuing into the night, with the city magnificently illuminated for the occasion, hundreds of thousands of youth marched here Saturday in celebration of International Youth Day winding up at the Red Square.

Brilliant red slogans in neon and electric lights flashed on all important buildings. As Comrade Kosarev, secretary of the Young Communist League spoke from the platform in Red Square, huge searchlights played on the stand.

The demonstration included displays of collective farm products from collectives near Moscow. Many groups of peasant youth danced in national costumes in the parade.

Overhead on buildings across from the speakers tribune blazed red slogans in German, French, Russian, English and Chinese reading:

"Long live September 1, the International Youth Day of Struggle Against Imperialist War and Fascism!" "For the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!" "For Socialism!"

The youth shouted in concert demands for the release of Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned leader of the Communist Party of Germany.

Numerous flower-wreathed pictures of revolutionary leaders in capitalist lands were carried, as well as caricatures and cartoons showing the hatred of the young workers of Moscow for Fascism.

"Only we, the young generation of the great October revolution, of the Party of Bolsheviks, the Party of Lenin and Stalin feel free, feel happy," declared Kosarev, the main speaker of the day.

"Our Soviet government has always carried out firmly, and is carrying out a peace policy, and in this lies our greatest power and strength. The toiling masses of the great country of Soviets, and the workers of all countries greet this peace policy and support it actively. And we know that if the Party of Lenin and Stalin demands it they will arise for its defense and will oppose their breasts to those who attack the borders of the vast Soviet Union."

Kosarev outlined the great and successful role of the youth in Socialist construction, and their pride in the fact that the Party and its leader Stalin love and care for them.

He warned that even more severe tests were to come, much more work to do, and that no one should dare to forget the war danger the day when young men of the Soviet country must step forward as the best and bravest fighters. Every inch of our land must be taboo to the capitalists, Gosarev reiterated, and not one soldier of an enemies' army may pass our borders.

Let our enemies remember that the millions of young people in our country prefer death to the disgrace of defeat for their class, and will fight as no soldier of a capitalist country can or will fight.

"Long live peace," he declared. "We do not want war. But we are ready for it."

ALL TOGETHER! CLOSE THE MILLS! by Burck

Thriving Workers' City Rises In Midst of Siberian Tundra

Culture, Health, Comfort First Consideration In New Town

By VERN SMITH

KHIBINOGORSK, U. S. S. R.—"The Bolsheviks Storm The Tundra," is the title of the book of pictures of Khibinogorsk industries put out by the city department of information and printed for them by the state. That title represents the history of Khibinogorsk, as a city.

The tundra is a half swamp, half forest of low fir trees, frozen over in winter and with nine feet of snow on it then. The tundra was known before the Bolshevik time. In 1884 a French geologist, Ribot passed through here, going back on foot from India and wrote a description of the region.

In the period 1887 to 1892, the Finnish geologist Ramzai made several trips here and found the apatite ores (used as fertilizer) which are the basis of the city's present importance. In 1920, after the Bolshevik revolution a geologist named Fersman headed an expedition to survey the region for the Murmansk railway administration. Then in 1929 an expedition from the Scientific Institute of Fertilization came out, especially to plan the extraction of apatite.

All this time there was nobody living on this tundra but 40 Lopars, barbarians.

In 1929 the first crew built a wagon road from the railway to the tundra. The first loads of tools and provisions came in drawn on sleds by reindeer. Later there were tractors. Sometimes the tractors were snowed under so deep that men were sent out on skis to locate them. On Feb. 15, 1930, the railway track was enough ready so that a train came about half way, and a temporary station was set up there. In April of the same year, trains were running all the way. Two cars were switched on a siding, and the offices of the apatite trust set up in them, with the present director, Kondrikov, in charge. He was there before, too, with the first five men, Bolsheviks, who came to start things going.

These five men would meet over their borscht (beet soup) with which they ate cookies because the bread supplies were delayed and the box of cookies happened not to be. Huddled together in a little tent they would discuss while they ate, such problems as whether to build the factories first or the houses for the people in the city that was to rise out of the tundra. They decided that both would have to be built together. It sounds fantastic, but both the city and the factories are there now—you can go and see them. I did.

Even when the side track office was established, there was not much more than a plan, little material, tools or machinery.

But men began to pour in, transportation problems were solved, and on July 1, 1930, they began to build the city electrical plant, the plant, many times expanded, which now, a long time later in 1934, is only an auxiliary to the tremendous volume of power that flows in from the new Neevges plant.

Start Mining

On August 1, they started building the apatite concentration plant. On Nov. 7 of the same year they finished the first public dining room, the first bath house and the first store. Until then, workers had eaten in the open, in all kinds of weather. By the end of that year they had over 12,000 square yards of housing area, for workers to live in.

Meanwhile the mine was started. On Jan. 16, 1931, the string of settlements became officially a city, the mine Soviet being turned into the Soviet of the City of Khibinogorsk.

Now, in 1934, there live here 40,000 people. Five thousand five hundred of them work in the apatite industry, in mine or mill. Other thousands work in the various other industries springing up, or are building workers, mostly. They are paving the streets with rock, and putting in a sewer system.

They are planning a city here of 160,000 in 1937, and this city will be a Khibinogorsk completely rebuilt, on the latest scientific model. It will be a city, not of wood, as is the present town, but of brick and stone houses. It will be a city with parks and imposing public buildings. And it will be outside the limits of the present town, on higher ground, away from the lake shore, which will then be open for a great extension of the present factories, and railroad yards.

But meanwhile, the present wooden town is being steadily made more convenient to live in, and is a long ways from the primitive tents and barracks that it started from. It has, for instance, ten clubs, eleven libraries, and twelve bath houses, the latter, "with white and blue tiles," as the Khibinogorsk citizen proudly points out to you. The bath rooms accommodate 3,000 workers at a time.

There is a laundry with a capacity of seven tons daily.

There are "factory kitchens," that is, public restaurants, for the workers in all plants, and in the mine.

Special Diet

Speaking of food, the diet in these restaurants is carefully balanced against Arctic deficiency diseases like scurvy. There is a greater proportion of green stuff, and particularly of onions than in other parts of the country. In addition to that, and in defiance of the polar climate, Khibinogorsk workers this year successfully raised 93 hectares, or over 230 acres, of individual kitchen gardens, and expect to make it 300 hectares next year. This is in addition to the 1,000-hectare State farm "Industria" at Apatite, near by, which provides milk and meat mainly for the miners and mill workers.

A big new hospital bulding with 1,000 beds is being constructed, but many departments of this hospital are already functioning in temporary quarters. In addition, each plant has its "ambulatory" or local hospital, and is equipped in each department with first aid rooms, like the factories all over the Soviet Union.

Don't get the idea from this that Khibinogorsk has a righ rate of sickness. The attention paid to diet, to medical services and sanitation has abolished epidemics, even of children's diseases—and there are plenty of children.

Education is flourishing. There are four year elementary and ten year schools for all the children.

As for higher education, there is a technical high school on mining with 500 students. There is a medical school with 150 students, specializing, of course, on Arctic conditions. And 350 young workers of the mills are studying in the factory and mill apprenticeship schools.

Cultural Advances

In addition they have a "House of Artistic Upbringing," with a musical conservatory attached. The house specializes in the arts, including the ballet, and classical dancing as well as plastic and graphic arts. It has 350 students, young workers most of them, from mine and mill. The musical conservatory teaches classes in piano, accordion, stringed instruments, and choral singing. Much of this work will be transferred to the 3,000,000-ruble Palace of Culture which is being built as part of the new city, but the school of music and arts will probably even so have its separate building even after the Palace is constructed. Radio plays a big part in artistic programs here, especially in the stormy winter; the town has its own radio station which broadcasts concerts, and also relays the best programs from Moscow and Leningrad. But locally, they have developed through the "House of Artistic Upbringing," a young radio star, Nadia Kirogova, aged 12, a favorite in the local programs and slated for higher education in the big cities in the near future. The city and mine have 180 loud speakers for clubs, etc., and there are 800 individual sets scattered around town.

Although it is not part of the Khibinogorsk city educational system, the town has the advantage of the branch of the Academy of Science located here, where a crew of geologists, metallurgists, meteorologists, physicists and chemists constantly comb the surrounding region and dig into and expose continually new riches, or wrest away from nature closely guarded secrets of weather making in the Northern regions, to be sent by telegraph and wireless to the more populated regions of the South.

Khibinogorsk, three years ago barren tundra, is now not only the seat of a high grade and cultured machine civilization, but even of an electrified civilization.

In 1930, a Swiss scientist, a thorough bourgeois with no knowledge of Bolshevik ways, came here, looked the place over, and wrote in capitalist papers:

"The climate of the vicinity where the deposits are to be found is unfavorable and people can hardly live there. In my opinion very little will remain out of the proud hopes of the Soviets."

Everybody in Khibinogorsk knows those words. They probably acted as a challenge. A favorite and always applauded way of ending a speech at the opening of some new section of Khibinogorsk's rapidly developing construction work, is to say, "Well, Dr. Krugel, what do you think of it now?"

40,000 in Mining Town Built in Wilderness in Five Years

Coal Miners In Wales Plan Pay Rise Fight

LONDON, Sept. 4. — Unless demands for higher wages are granted, 140,000 coal miners in Wales will go out on strike on the night of Sept. 30, union officials have stated here.

The existing wage agreement with the miners union ends on that date, and the rank and file miners, in view of price rises, are militantly pressing for an increased scale of wages in the new agreement.

Already the government is taking a hand in the negotiations, preparing to use all its force to keep the mines from being shut down.

Attacker ofFSU Woman To Be Tried Tomorrow, YCL Member Assaulted

NEW YORK.—The trial of the fascist thug, James Edger, who assaulted Manya Rossi, a 60-year-old woman member of the Friends of the Soviet Union, last Wednesday night, will come up tomorrow morning at the Fifty-fourth Street Court (near Eighth Avenue). The trial had been postponed from Saturday.

Mrs. Rossi, now in Knickerbocker Hospital, is reported to be in a serious condition.

Meanwhile the fascist gang that has has been terrorizing the neighborhood around 99th Street and Broadway committed another outrage Saturday night when they attacked Edward Anhalt, a member of the Young Communist League, and beat him into unconsciousness. Anhalt had been active in pressing charges against Edger.

The gang had recently beaten William Jackson, a militant worker,

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

What a Japanese Prince Thinks Talks With Morgan Officials Wall St. and War vs. U.S.S.R.

WHAT does a Japanese prince think about after a confidential diplomatic mission to the United States?

We are able to answer this question from the notes of Prince Fuminaro Konoe, President of the Japanese House of Peers who had a very eventful trip to this country recently. In order not to get the prince in bad, the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi (two leading Japanese newspapers) announce that they "take full responsibility" for publishing the prince's views.

Prince Konoe, without any fanfare in the American press, visited President Roosevelt, ex-president Hoover, Thomas W. Lamont and Mr. Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co., Col. House, ex-vice-president Dawes, and many others here who determine the war policies of American imperialism.

* * *

THE prince's purpose in visiting these individuals was to find out what their attitude would be in the event of a Japanese war against the Soviet Union. He also wanted to find out what their attitude was on Manchukuo and the rest of China.

The most important information, of course, he received from J. P. Morgan & Co. officials who seemed to know just where to send the prince in order to help him line up American bankers' support for Japanese imperialists' ventures against the Soviet Union.

We quote the prince himself:

"Thomas Lamont of the Morgan company told me that President Roosevelt is no expert in diplomacy and that Secretary of State Hull is more of a financier than a diplomat and is particularly unfamiliar with affairs of the Far East. He said that Dr. Hornbeck has a rather important say in America's policy in the Orient."

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck is chief of the Far Eastern section of the State Department, and apparently quite close to Morgan and Co.

The prince got encouragement for Japanese war plans against the U. S. S. R. in high banking circles in the U. S. Again we refer to the prince's own notes of his conversation with ex-Vice President Charles Gates Dawes, now a Chicago banker:

"Dawes said: 'If in Mexico a situation like that in Manchuria prevailed, the United States would surely have gone further than Japan has.'

"He said that in his opinion Japan isn't pushing the matter boldly enough."

* * *

THAT, of course, was before the vicious war provocations on the Chinese Eastern Railway against the Soviet Union. Dawes now surely must be inspired by Japanese imperialist boldness.

The prince was told by Thomas W. Lamont of Morgan and Co. that American and Japanese imperialism should co-operate in the exploitation and plunder of China. Lamont, as a close friend and well-wisher of the military clique in Japan, criticized the methods of the Japanese militarists as tending to expose themselves before the eyes of the world.

"Regarding these points," the prince comments, "I endeavored to explain the truth. In my talk with Mr. Lamont, he stated that he would discuss everything frankly. In truth, he complained considerably of the methods employed by Nippon. His opinions I brought back among my many references on American opinion."

Lamont's considerable complaining is in the nature of self-criticism, as J. P. Morgan & Co. are heavily interested in Japan's military ventures financially, and do not want them to make a blunder in the methods of beginning the war against the common enemy, the Soviet Union.

Col. House, Wilson's war adviser, told the prince that Japanese imperialism was playing a dangerous military game. "The Colonel remarked that everything Japan does points toward making her a second Germany. The world at large is at the present involved in a sort of vast revolution. Taking advantage of this, Japan is attempting a gigantic plot in the Far East."

* * *

PRINCE KONOE, who was sent to the United States to find out precisely how much financial and other support Japan could obtain for war against the Soviet Union, does not report precisely on this point. He sums up his conferences in American banking, political and industrial circles as follows:

"The general American sentiment toward Japan (and this, of course, means the sentiment of J. P. Morgan and Co., the banker Dawes, Col. House, et al—H. G.) is divided, featuring the contrary feelings that Nippon is attempting too much, and that she should push her Far Eastern policy more aggressively."

"American sentiment seems to be that Manchukuo is a **fait accompli** (in other words, it's in the bag), and that nothing now will alter the situation. It is unlikely, therefore, that the U. S. will positively try to interfere in the Manchurian issue."

In other words, those with "contrary feelings" will not interfere while those for a more aggressive Japanese policy in Manchuria, particularly against the Soviet Union are already supplying munitions and money and will do so more and more.